The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1873. VOL. 88.---NO. 236.

FIRST EDITION.

THE POLAR MYSTERY.

The Return of the Buddington Party.

Startling Statements Concerning the Death of Captain Hall.

A Dark Tragedy in the Cabin of the Polaris Intimated.

The Obsequies in the Arctic Night—Appearance of the Corpse—Universal Sorrow.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

Sketches of the Survivors.

DUNDEE, September 22, 1873.

The return of a "whaler" is always an event of moment to the inhabitants of this community; but the arrival of the Arctic on Friday, with Captain Buddington and ten of the rescued officers and crew of the Polaris, fairly upset the town. So soon as the ship was docked she was besieged by an eager crowd of Dundonians, who are not behind their neighbors in a love for the marvellous. The daring explorers, whose perilous journey, with all the hazardous escapes, has yet to be recounted, were keenly scrutinized by the "canny" Scots, who clambered over the sides of the ship, scaled the rigging and made daring leaps to the dock, after the manner of the most agile acrobats. And the crew were worth looking at. They were picked men. Chester, the chief mate, was himself worth traveling a long way to see. His choice physique, his broad manly figure, his powerful baritone voice and his finely chiselled countenance recalled the Roman gladiator. You were not surprised that such an individual should be the life and soul of the expedition after his noble leader was laid under the snow in the darkness of a perpetual Arctic night. Morton, the second mate, whose exploits as an explorer under Kane won for him a renown even in this country, stands on the quarter deck, as stalwart and vigorous as if he were some trained athlete panting for the arena. Buddington, the sailing master of the expedition, a heavy, lumbering man, is as fat as a porpoise and fresh and rosy as a June lover. He does not appear to have been over-weighted with the cares of the command which so unexpectedly devolved upon him, nor to have suffered much from what must have been far more trying to him—the intelligence given to him for the first time at Petterhead that he had been charged by the parties left on the floe with having "made away" with Captain Hall. The carpenter, the oldest of the crew, a neat, natty little fellow of fifty summers, in a trim pilot-cloth suit, which one of the "Arctic" sailors gave him, is the Beau Nash of the party, as well as its Virgil; for he it is who has sung the perils and dangers of the voyage in unpardonable doggerel, which the Dundee local papers have cruelly published, and which one reading local musical *ventre jeuneur* has set to music to the tune of the "King of the Cannibal Islands." Schumann, the chief engineer, a sharp-eyed thoughtful German of fine, prepossessing appearance, stands talking to Dr. Bessel, also a German, and whose thin attenuated form and nervous manner mark him out as the only one of the company who was either unfit to go to the expedition or has suffered physically from its privations. Campbell, a young Scotchman, from Greenock, leaps on shore and expresses his delight in getting on "gude Scotch ground once more." Odell, who is from Connecticut, displays his shrewd, unborn Yankee nature in an argument with a bum boat woman over a hand ful of sour-looking apples. He is the "Down East" peddler all over, fragrant with the aroma of wooden nutmegs. Others of the crew are two Germans, stolid and reticent, sharing not in the wild stir and hubbub which pervades the deck. The American Vice Consul for Dundee, Mr. Reid, a local attorney of some repute, extends a hearty welcome to the rescued crew, and marches them to a respectable temperance hotel, where a plentiful repast, which does honor to Dundee, is provided for them, and rooms are engaged for the crew and officers. Dr. Bessel boards at a separate hotel, the Royal, where he is lionized by the guests and chaper oned by an American General.

Is There a Terrible Mystery?

During the stay of the officers and crew in Dundee it is remarked that Dr. Bessel keeps apart from them, that there is no hearty fraternization between them, although when they do meet the common courtesies of acquaintanceship are never wanting. It is not long before dark stories begin to leak out that there is a deadly feud between Captain Buddington and Dr. Bessel. There has been a skeleton on board the ship—the skeleton of Captain Hall. Seamen will speak, and queer inuendos and sinister rumors are presently flying in the air. A couple of days are scarcely gone when one or two of those most intimate with the crew are satisfied that the public interest in the ill-fated expedition will soon centre solely on the circumstances associated with the death and sorrows of Captain Hall. If two men in that ship's company are honest then there was a terrible tragedy on those Polar seas in the little cabin of the Polaris. The darkness of the perpetual Arctic night was outravalled by the deeper darkness of a most diabolically devised murder, in short, most foul and unnatural. Feeling fully the terrible importance of the accusation made, I have done my best to exjiscate it. I resided at the same hotel with the officers and crew and endeavored to watch their habits and ways as closely as I could. I became tolerably well acquainted with them, and engaged frequently and freely in conversation with all. The Doctor (Bessel) resided at another hotel, the Royal, but he was always ready to receive one with the utmost frankness and politeness; ready to enter upon all subjects of conversation save that of the death of Captain Hall.

Implicating Dr. Bessel.

Morton says Hall and Bessel were not on good terms. Hall returned from his journey which preceded his fatal illness in perfect health, and was only a short time in the cabin when, after taking some coffee, he became sick and vomited. He solemnly affirms that the Doctor told him on the second day after Captain Hall's illness that it would be fatal. Hall complained to Morton that "they were poisoning him." Bessel gave Hall injections, ostensibly of quinine, but it is hinted that morphine was used. Morton apparently believes that Bessel killed Hall in order that he might rob him of the honor of discovering the North Pole. Bessel believed that the expedition was sure to be successful. With regard to Buddington, Morton affirms that Buddington was sometimes loose in his habits and gave offence to Hall, who on more than one occasion showed his marked disapproval. He, however, scouts the idea that Buddington killed Hall. A formal document now given up to the Consul, a holograph of Hall, and written a few days before his death, expressed perfect confidence in Buddington. The crew aver that the sailing master drank, but never was absolutely intoxicated. Morton charges Buddington with showing the white feather as to proceeding north through the ice. At consultations with Hall and his brother officers he could hear the ice bound waters of Polaris Bay shimmer in the clear light of the stars and the more fitful gleams of the evanescent auroras. On a snow bank close to the edge of the bay is a wooden shed (the observatory) and a tall flag pole, with the stars and stripes drooping at half mast. In the centre of the picture, slowly trudging along over the snow plain, is the funeral cortege. The bier rests on a sledge and is covered with the national flags. In procession, two by two, the crew in their Arctic dress, fur caps, fur jackets, and top boots, with lanterns in their hands, are gently dragging the sledge with a hawser. One man marches a few paces in advance at the head of the procession, lantern in hand. Behind the sledge are the Esquimaux members of the crew, straggling after the sledge in bewilderment and grief at the scene.

After the Death of Hall.

Mr. Semanen, a German, a Baptist, and a teetotaller, complains that after Captain Hall's death the regular Sunday services, which were so faithfully held from Sabbath to Sabbath during the Commander's *regime*, fell into desuetude. "Things got very changed then, I tell you," are his words. The carpenter, Mr. Coffin, who measured Hall's body for the bier, states that the countenance was calm, placid and devoid of the least trace of pain or suffering, far more natural and fresh in color than any face of death he ever remembers to have seen. The carpenter, as I have already said, is a poet and his incubrations have been enlivening the pages of the Scottish newspapers. There is no questioning the honest sincerity of his emotion when he recites his lofty panegyric of the greatness of Captain Hall. Hall, one may say, died with the word "Excelsior" on his lips. "Find the Pole; never mind me," was his latest utterance.

Atrocious Murder in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 6.—The *Enquirer's* special says a most atrocious and cruel murder took place in Paris, Ky., to-day. Parry Clay, Edward Current and Matt Current were in Pat O'Brian's saloon, creating a disturbance. He being unable to quell it, sent for an officer, and Deputy Marshal W. A. Burton came and tried to coax them out. He succeeded in getting them into the back yard, when Edward Current shot at him several times with a revolver, two shots taking effect in the breast. Matt Current then seized Burton, and shot him through the head. Burton then fell and was set upon by the two Currents, who beat him over the head with their pistols, fracturing his skull, beating his nose to a jelly and cutting his face horribly. Marshal Miller arrested both the Currents and put them in jail. The excitement is great and lynching is talked of, as the Currents have been boisterous before, and Burton was well liked and was in the discharge of his duty. Burton was twenty-six years old, and had no family.

Vote on the Capital Amendment in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, October 6.—At 8 o'clock this evening the *Post* had returns from eighty-four towns on the capital amendment, as follows: yeas, 20,727; nays, 10,984. Hartford and New Haven are not included in this count.

Later.—The State voted to make Hartford the sole capital by a majority of two to three thousand.

UNIONTOWN.

The Weather and Crops in Fayette County—Politics and Republican "Policy" Men.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Oct. 4, 1873.

WEATHER AND THE CROPS

We have been having some splendid fall weather, very favorable for the farmers. Around this place the corn is generally fully matured, but in other parts of the county, unless frost holds off some time longer, there will be a great deal of soft, unripened corn. All forehanded farmers have their wheat sown and much of it is up and growing finely, but there are some men always behind hand with every thing, that are still plowing wheat ground, and if winter should set in early, they will wait some time to see their fields look green. The apple crop is abundant in this county and so were grapes, which came to town by wagon loads.

POLITICAL MATTERS AND POLICY MEN.

Politics remain at fever heat, and will continue so for ten days more, and then all will cool down. Policy tried to take possession of our party here last Spring and got a Democratic ticket as important office and policy did, by under handed work, take possession of our county convention the 1st of September; policy decided to make no nomination for Judge, but made out the balance of the county ticket to suit the "ring," totally ignoring those who had publicly announced themselves as candidates for nomination, thus putting a quietus on the aspirants of some of our best and most influential workers; and policy is still determined to put its well beloved *Democratic leader* on the bench, regardless of consequences. These policy men want no office, and can get nothing from our State conventions, and so have concluded to get into the good graces of the Democrats of this county, or, rather, one wing of that party, and then, if they can still get the votes of our party, will succeed; but some of them are talking about making those who may vote against Wilson, forgetting that they may be spotted themselves—a fact which they may soon learn to their sorrow and dismay. But we hope that all these divisions and bickerings, so unseemly and wholly useless, seeing that we are in such a minority, may be quickly healed up, and that all may soon be as calm and serene as a summer day. Q.

LATEST OIL NEWS.

Strikes at Millerstown, Modoc and Karns City.

ANOTHER "fourth sand" well was struck at Karns City on Thursday, and is flowing largely.

THE Fountain well, on the Widow Hemphill Farm, Millerstown, struck on Thursday, is flowing three hundred barrels. Keep, Twider & Eatch are the owners. The Colonel Brady well is flowing two hundred and fifty barrels. The George K. Anderson well is flowing one hundred and fifty barrels.

THERE were two strikes in the Modoc district on Thursday—Dimic & Co. on Starr farm started at three hundred; Jack well, on Starr farm, at two hundred barrels. The old Troutman is doing two hundred barrels. Wells that a few days ago were flowing six hundred and eight hundred barrels are now pumping only one hundred and fifty and two hundred barrels. The market closed firm at sixty-five cents at the wells.

The Very Latest.

A WELL was struck Friday on the Campbell farm, adjoining the Moore, which is reported at one hundred and fifty barrels.

A NEW well, owned by Turner & Co., on the widow Nemphill tract, near the Reformed church, began flowing Thursday at the rate of two hundred barrels.

ANOTHER well was struck on the widow Hemphill farm, Friday, a little east of the Stoughton wells. It is doing about two hundred barrels, and is owned by McPherson Brothers.

A TELEGRAM from Butler, October 34, says the oil market is somewhat excited to-day. The latest reports this evening are two dry holes, on the Petroleum farm, two on the McClellan farm, one on the Brown farm, and one on the Joe Sutton farm. All these are in the vicinity of Modoc. There is also a very heavy falling off of production in the Modoc district. Spot oil is very scarce.

A DISPATCH from Millerstown to the Oil City *Derrick* reports another rousing well. McKinney Brothers' No. 4, for some days past considered a poor venture, on Friday broke through a hard shell in the third sand and began flowing immediately. It is now doing from twelve to fifteen hundred barrels a day. This big strike is located a short distance west of the town, on a large tract owned by John L. & C. McKinney, Dr. Book and John Gaily.

BEAVER FALLS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., October 4, 1873.

Beaver Falls is being vastly improved by its enterprising citizens through its Council, who have the will and know how to "move the world along." The principal streets are being graded and laid with gas pipes. Nearly all the manufacturers are preparing for gas to light up their works. In a few weeks hence Beaver Falls will "arise and shine" in all the splendor of her city like garb of evening light. Fruitless is moving on its wonted course. *Courage* and *confidence* are manifest in every direction. Property is on the upward incline. Laboring men are moving their families, and nearly every vacant house is filled.

The stillness of the political atmosphere was broken a few evenings since by a stirring address by Lawyer Shin, from Beaver, who spoke with ability in favor of *political* and *temperance* reform. W.

A CENTENNIAL WOMAN.

A Lady Born July 4th, 1776—A Proposition to take Her to Philadelphia on Her 100th Birthday.

A Biddeford, Me., dispatch says: Miss Lucy Langdon Nowell was born in Alfred, July 4th, 1776, on the day and very near the hour of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. When eight years of age she united with the Alfred Shakers and has since lived with them. When eighty-four years of age she wove thirty-four yards of cloth, and at ninety six knit ten pairs of mittens. she has never been in a railroad car, and is in excellent health. If she lives until 1876 a Pullman palace car will be dispatched to her native town to transport her to Boston. From thence she will be carried direct to the Quaker City, where her presence will be one of the features of the grand Centennial.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Judge Black's Resignation—The Judiciary Article.

Mr. Purviance, of Butler, in the Constitutional Convention, on Monday, offered a resolution that forty-five members shall constitute a quorum. Laid on the table.

Judge Woodward moved to take from the table the resolution accepting the resignation of Judge Black, and called the ayes and nays. Lost—ayes, 36; nays, 38.

The Convention took up, on third reading, the article on judiciary, and discussed it until adjournment.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

Evangelical Conference.

The Alliance Divided into Sections.

Theology and Philosophy.

Dr. Dawson on the Darwinian Theory.

The Theological Section.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The Theological section of the Evangelical Alliance commenced its sessions in Association Hall this forenoon, Dr. Woolsey presiding. After devotional exercises the Secretary announced that the delegates from foreign lands were each to receive from the American Bible Society a copy of the Holy Bible, English, as an expression of the interest felt by that society in the effort to counteract the influence of infidelity and superstition. The delegates were also informed that the American Institute Fair was free to them, and that on Wednesday next carriages would be at their service for a visit to Greenwood Cemetery. Dr. Tiffany, the President, had deferred a much desired visit to his old companions in arms, of the Army of Tennessee, to await the arrival of the delegates, an announcement which was received with great applause.

Papers on modern infidelity were read by Prof. Stanley Leathe, of Kings College, London, and Prof. Theodore Christlieb, of the University of Bonn. The latter contended against the exaggerated idea of inspiration of the books of scripture, inasmuch as no prophet or apostle had ever stated when the canonical books were to be treated with several different degrees of infallibility. Both these papers are found, let them alone.

A paper prepared by Rev. Dr. Cairns, of London, was handed in for publication.

President Warren, of Boston University, made the closing address on Anglo-Saxon Infidelity, and the Theological section took the usual recess.

The Conference reassembled in Association Hall at 2 P. M. The hymn "Jesus shall reign where ere the sun" having been sung, an address was made on "Faith and Reason" by Rev. Dr. Washburn, of New York. Speaking of religious thought and action in America, the speaker referred to Unitarianism as a reaction against the scholastic divinity, which, like that of the middle ages, created the movement that opposed it.

Prof. Bovet, of Neuchael, Switzerland, delivered a brief address in French on the same subject.

The congregation then sang the third and fourth stanzas of "Rock of Ages."

Rev. Dr. Paul Zimmerman, of Leipsic, spoke on the controversy between faith and reason.

A paper prepared by Prof. J. J. Von Oosterzee, of Utrecht, Holland, on Christ's work, was read by Rev. Dr. Cohen Stewart, of Rotterdam.

The Doxology was then sung, and after benediction the Conference adjourned.

The Philosophical Section.

The Philosophical section met in St. Paul's church, Rev. Dr. Fox presiding. Dr. McCosh made an address on the religious aspect of the doctrine of development, and was followed by Dr. Weidon, of London, Dr. Brown, of the Cape of Good Hope, Dr. Hodges, of Princeton, and Dr. Dawson, of Montreal. The last named delected himself chiefly to a confutation of the Darwinian theory of development.

Invitations were then extended similar to those given to the Theological section, and a recess was taken.

The Philosophical section of the Alliance reassembled at 2 o'clock in St. Paul's church Prof. Arnoldt Henry Guyot, LL. D., spoke on the unity of theology and the Bible, and throughout his discourse reasoned to show that the discoveries of geology and the Bible were not antagonistic. Speaking about the creation of the world, Prof. Guyot makes the only four hour day begin with the placing of lights to divide the day and night, and for signs and seasons, and for days and for years. Hence the seventh day is of twenty-four hours.

Principal Dawson, of Montreal, said that the whole seven days were indefinites. God finished creating, and the time indefinite of rest began. Man fell and was cursed. Others sought to keep holy the seventh day as a type of the rest which he had lost. The Lord's day, the first, is the type of the rest which the Lord introduces.

Prof. Guyot makes the first three days, so called, of creation indefinite long periods. The days of twenty four hours' length began with the placing of lights to divide the day from the night, and for signs and seasons, and for days and for years. (Genesis I., 24). Hence the Sabbath day is of twenty four hours.

The next paper was "Christianity and Humanity," by Dr. J. Williamson Nevin, of Lancaster, Pa.

Professor Edmund Speiss, of the University of Jena, spoke on "Theology and Philosophy." He dilated at some length on the different phases and religions and their relation to each other. He ended by hoping that the whole world would at some future day become united in their religion.

A gentleman in the aisle of the church then rose and proposed the following question to Principal Dawson: "Is there a necessary antagonism between the Darwinian theory and the Christian Church?" Upon rising, Principal Dawson said that it was a rather hard question, and it would take a well-prepared treatise to respond satisfactorily. He said, however, that he would do his best. The Darwinian theory system is as follows: That all forms of vegetable and animal matter are the result of undiscovered force. Darwin reasons as to the possibility of the development of species, but does not produce facts. There may be a modified variety of truth in the Darwinian system as to various varieties of races, but that man was produced from an ape does not at all accord with Scriptural revelation.

A missionary from China (Dr. Aitken) spoke for some time on the similarity of some portions of the religion of barbarous nations, especially those of China, to the forms of the Catholic Church.

Another speaker spoke enthusiastically in opposition to the Darwinian system.

The President then announced that the time allotted for the afternoon session had expired, and the ninth hymn was sung, after which the benediction was pronounced.

There will be no meeting of the Conference to-night in St. Paul's Church, but it will be resumed in Association Hall, where the proceedings will be conducted entirely in the French language.

The meeting of the Alliance at Association Hall to-night was very thinly attended. M. Bovet, of Paris, presided. Rev. Dr. Scharff welcomed the French delegates in behalf of the American branch of the Alliance, closing with the hope that France will soon exhibit the blessing of general education and morality.

Prof. Charlier responded, after which speeches were made by Mm. Decoppet, Lelieure, Fisch, Bregner and Rochdieu. M. Decoppet declared that Catholicism was the great enemy of France, and the preaching of pure scriptures the only hope of that nation.

YELLOW FEVER.

Calvert, Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, October 6.—A special to the *Picayune* from Houston says: The Committee of Galveston and Houston physicians has just returned from Calvert, and reports the fever there as genuine yellow fever. Forty-two cases have been reported in all.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, October 6.—There were sixteen yellow fever interments to-day.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 6.—There were thirty-seven yellow fever interments to-day.

Relief for the Sufferers.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., October 6.—One thousand dollars have been subscribed for Memphis.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.—Seven hundred dollars more were raised here for Memphis to-day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 6.—The Board of Trade has worked up a subscription for Memphis and Shreveport in forty-eight hours amounting to five thousand dollars. Another large meeting was held to-day, and committees appointed to canvass the whole city. The proceeds of the Exposition are to be devoted to the relief fund and the proceeds of the Vandeville Theatre to the same on Wednesday night. The churches contributed two thousand dollars yesterday. Louisville will raise $12,000 or $15,000 at once. The ladies are working energetically. They held a meeting this morning and appointed committees to canvass the city. The Masons voted $1,500 to-night.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Quite large sums are being raised here in mercantile circles for breveport and Memphis.

ATLANTA, GA., October 6.—Collections were taken in the different churches here yesterday for the relief of the Memphis sufferers. Liberal sums were subscribed.

CHARLESTON.

The Municipal Election Declared Null and Void.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 6.—At noon to-day a largely attended public meeting of citizens formally declared the recent municipal election to be null and void, and called upon the present Mayor and Aldermen to retain their offices until their successors be legally elected.

Furious Rain Storm.

During a furious rain storm here this afternoon the freight depot of the Northeastern Railroad was unroofed and John M. Miller and A. Reid killed and several others severely injured.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, October 6.—The steamships Castalia, Thuringia, Republic and New York, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The steamship Pereire, from Brest, has arrived.

FOREIGN.

Trial of Marshal Bazaine.

The Monarchical Cabinet.

The Spanish Insurrection.

The Carlists Losing Ground.

FRANCE.

The Monarchical Cabinet.

PARIS, October 6.—At a meeting of the Deputies of the Right to day, the following cabinet was decided upon in the event of a change in the Government at the opening of the Assembly: Duc de Cases, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Bocher, Minister of the Interior; M. de Chevelong, Minister of Finances; M. de Feyre, Minister of Justice; M. Grivart, Minister of Public Works; M. Dupeyron, Minister of Commerce; M. Des Jardins, Minister of Public Instruction; Marquis de Montaignac, Minister of Marine, and General Changarnier, Minister of War.

Trial of Marshal Bazaine.

VERSAILLES, October 6.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine by court-martial opened at noon to-day in the palace of Trianon. The Duke De Aumale presided. Among the witnesses present were Marshals Canrobert and La Bouef, and Generals Frossard, Bourbaki, and Changarnier. When the formalities attending the opening of the court had been completed, a brief recess was taken, after which, by order of the President, a statement of the public services of Marshal Bazaine was read. It comprised a history of his military career from the beginning, and recounted the distinctions which had been conferred upon him, and the wounds he had received.

The report of the committee of inquiry on the capitulation of Metz was next presented and read. This was followed by the reading of the indictment, to which the Marshal listened attentively, but without emotion.

M. Rivier then submitted his report. It reviews the plans of the campaign proposed by the defendant, and gives a sketch of the battle of Forbach, in which great stress is laid on Bazaine's responsibility for the result, because he neglected to go to General Frossard's assistance. In regard to Bazaine's conduct at Metz, M. Rivieres takes the ground that the Marshal was at no time really desirous of leaving the place.

After hearing M. Rivier's report, the court adjourned until to-morrow.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

LONDON, October 6.—The Duc de Aumale to-day positively said it was certain that Marshal Bazaine would be sentenced to death by the Court Martial, and then pardoned.

SPAIN.

Gen. Saballs with the Carlists.

BAYONNE, October 6.—Gen. Saballs joined Don Alphonse yesterday. He was received with cheers by the Carlists.

The Carlists Losing Ground.

MADRID, October 6.—The Carlists are fast losing ground in the northern provinces. They are uniting dissensions and the most desperate of their leaders of treason. General Morliones, commander of the Republican troops, is energetically advancing against them.

The Siege of Cartagena.

The siege of Cartagena is proceeding actively, the firing being very sharp on both sides. Many of the insurrectionists surrender daily to the Republican forces.

The Insurgent Iron-Clads.

MADRID, October 6.—The insurgent iron-clads were seen off Aguilas to day, and appeared to be heading for Cartagena.

THE CAPITAL.

Legal Tenders Outstanding—Provisions for Yellow Fever Sufferers—Interchange of Postal Cards.

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1873.

Appointment.

The President to-day appointed P. D. Barker Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Alabama, vice Widmer, an alleged defaulter, suspended.

Interchange of Postal Cards.

Some time ago the Postoffice Department invited the postal card authorities of England and Germany to open negotiations with this country for an interchange of postal cards on the basis of a two cent rate. England declined the proposition, but negotiations are now in progress with the German Postal Union, including Austria, and there is every probability that they will be brought to a successful issue by the 1st of next December. A draft of an additional postal convention for the exchange of money orders, prepared by the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, and will be forwarded in a few days for the signature of the German authorities.

Provisions for Yellow Fever Sufferers.

The President has requested the Secretary of War to direct the Commissary General to send 10,000 rations to Memphis, Tenn., for the relief of yellow fever sufferers.

A telegram has been received here from the Howard Association at Shreveport, La., expressing gratitude for the action of the Government in sending rations to the sufferers there.

Cautionary Signals

Continue at New Orleans, Mobile, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston and Cape May, and are ordered for Wilmington, Norfolk, New York, New Haven, New London and Woods' Hole.

The Treasury Department is now paying persons who were employed in taking the United States census in the Southern States in 1860, just previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, and who were deprived of their money on that account. Already $67,619 have been paid to such employes in sums ranging from fifty to two hundred dollars.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $358,649,088.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

NASHVILLE, October 6.—First race, mile heats, best three in five; Crowley's c. a. c. Quarter master, 1, 2, 0, 1, 1; McGibben's b. c. Stanford, 2, 1, 0, 2, 2; Time: 1:49¼, 1:49¾; 1:49¼; 1:50, and 1:51¼.

Second race, Association purse $125; dash of 1 mile; won by Fiorine; time: 1:48¾.

Third race, Association purse $150; dash of 1¼ miles; won by Pianchette; time: 2:14¾.

Yachting.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The ocean yacht race to-day between the sloop yacht Meta, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and Vision, of the New York Yacht Club, has had a peculiar termination. The first whistle for the flying start was given at 11:07. The Meta crossed the line at 11:52 and the Vision at 11:54. Before the yachts had proceeded far the weather became very rough. For this reason, the judges' boat refused to accompany the yachts to act as a stake boat. The judges boat returned to port, as did also the Vision. The Meta sailed over the course and claims the race. The judges will meet to-morrow to decide, and will probably appoint a referee, according to the rules. The race will probably have to be sailed over again.

AERIAL VOYAGE.

Failure of the Balloon Trip to Europe—Caught in a Storm in Connecticut—Escape of Donaldson and His Companions.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Donaldson made a balloon ascent this morning from the Capitoline Grounds in Brooklyn, and a dispatch from Bethel, Connecticut, says at eleven o'clock the balloon was rapidly moving oceanward. His companions are George Washington Lunt and Alfred Ford.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., October 6.—As near as can be learned in this city at present, Donaldson's balloon reached Canaan, about eighty miles distant, in the northeastern corner of the State, at 1:25 P. M., where it was caught in a violent storm. For a few minutes before that time it had been near the earth. Donaldson and Ford jumped out. Lunt was caught in some trees, but finally succeeded in reaching the ground unhurt. The balloon escaped and had not been captured at last accounts.

UTAH.

Conference of the Church of Latter Day Saints.

SALT LAKE, Utah, October 6.—The forty-third semi-annual conference of the Church of Latter Day Saints assembled here to-day. The attendance was large. Brigham Young and others made addresses to the congregation. Nothing novel was advanced. A list of Saints was selected by George Q. Cannon for the Scandinavian and British Isles, the main fields of proselyting work. Eighteen missionaries were sent to Europe and four to the Sandwich Islands.

In his sermon, Geo. Q. Cannon, an Apostle, bewailed the fact of the trial of to-day as having a deleterious and visible effect on the faith of many. The lust of the world was to be avoided by the Saints.

The city is crowded with people from all parts of the Territory. Fireworks, parades, bands, and the fire department amuse the visitors. Business in a small way is lively.

CINCINNATI.

President of the Pork Packers' Association.

CINCINNATI, October 6.—The Cincinnati Pork Packers' Association to day, at the annual meeting, elected as President Briggs S. Cunningham.

Usury and Banking.

The directors of the Board of Trade to-day adopted resolutions favoring the repeal of all usury laws, 7 per cent. interest in the absence of a contract, and the modification of the national banking law so as to allow every association having fifty thousand dollars of Government bonds the right to deposit the same and receive national bank notes, under a restriction rendering the billholder as secure as under the present system.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of the Senatorial Committee on Privileges and Elections—A Female Vender of Obscene Lit rature Arrested—The Fourth Avenue Tunnel Caving In—Stokes' Trial Postponed—The Colonel of a Visiting Regiment Arrested for False Pretences—Annual Meeting of the Catholic Union of the United States.

NEW YORK, October 6, 1873.

The Fourth Avenue Tunnel Caving In.

Yesterday morning a portion of the arch of the fourth avenue tunnel gave way, filling the tunnel with masonry and earth. The Albany express train had passed only a few minutes previously, and another was due at the time of the accident. Although five hundred men were immediately put to work, it was five o'clock in the afternoon before the trains could pass. This is the second time it has caved in within a short time, and the remaining portions are said to be cracked and ready for another tumble. All trains entering or leaving the city pass through this tunnel.

The Colonel of a Visiting Regiment Arrested for False Pretences.

The Third Regiment National Guard of the State of New Jersey, Colonel J. Madison Drake, visited this city to-day, and was received by the Eighth Regiment National Guard of New York. They were received by Mayor Havemeyer and the Common Council at City Hall. As Colonel Drake was out of the ranks thanking the mayor for receiving them he was arrested on a complaint of Henry Lindenmeyer & Co., paper dealers, who charge Drake with defrauding them out of $2,080. Drake purchased paper on which to print the Elizabeth *Daily Monitor*, of which he is editor, to the amount of $3,000, representing that he owned a large amount of property in Elizabeth. It was found out that all the property was in his wife's name. Of $3,000 the above amount remained unpaid, and hence the arrest. Colonel Drake was locked up.

Meeting of the Senatorial Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Senatorial Committee on Privileges and Elections, consisting of Hon. O. P. Morton, chairman, Hon. M. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, H. B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, W. T. Hamilton, of Maryland, Jas. L. Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Jno. A. Logan, of Illinois, met in secret session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, and drafted, it was stated, an amendment to the Constitution, to be submitted to the United States Senate for its action, looking to a better and more practicable mode of electing the President and Vice President, and providing a tribunal to adjust and decide all questions relative to Presidential elections which may be contested. Other questions of a political nature were discussed.

Annual Meeting of the Catholic Union of the United States.

The annual meeting of the Catholic Union of the United States was held in the hall of St. Francis Xavier College this evening. Edmund Burke, of Buffalo, delivered an elaborate address upon the condition and future of the Union. Addresses were made by Dr. Andrews, Judge Quinn and others.

Mr. Charles M. Morse read an address of the Catholic Union of Ireland to the people of Ireland.

The union now comprises eighteen parishes, with a membership of 9,116.

A Vendor of Obscene Literature in Jail.

Mrs. Callindar, a woman who keeps a large variety store in Philadelphia, was arrested there yesterday, brought here and put in Ludlow street jail, charged with sending obscene literature through the mails from Philadelphia to this city.

Hospitalities to the Evangelical Alliance.

The recommendation of Mayor Havemeyer that the hospitalities of the city be extended to the Evangelical Alliance passed the Board of Aldermen to-day.

Seminary Endowment.

The Union Theological Seminary has received from Mr. James Brown, a banker, three hundred thousand dollars to complete the endowment of its professorships.

Stokes' Trial Postponed.

Edward S. Stokes, owing to sickness, was unable to appear when his case was called this morning, and the trial was set down for Wednesday.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Oct. 6, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

The cyclone in the Southern States will probably diminish in extent and severity, as it moves northeastward towards the South Atlantic coast.

For Tuesday, throughout the Gulf States, cold northerly winds, with clear weather.

For the South Atlantic States, cool northwest winds, with cloudy and clearing weather.

For the Middle States, fresh and possibly brisk northwesterly winds, possibly cloudy and clearing weather.

For New England, northeasterly winds and rainy weather, followed by northwest winds, falling barometer and cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes and Ohio Valley, northwest winds and clear weather.

For the upper lakes and the Northwest, south and west winds and clear weather.

Cautionary Signals

Continue at New Orleans, Mobile, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston and Cape May, and are ordered for Wilmington, Norfolk, New York, New Haven, New London and Woods' Hole.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, October 6.—River three feet eight inches and stationary.

LOUISVILLE, September 6.—There is little change in the river. The marks show 28 inches in the canal, and 3 feet scant on Portland bar. Weather cloudy and quite cold. Arrived.—General Buell, Cincinnati; Rose Hite, Henderson. Departures.—General Buell, Cincinnati; Rose Hite, Henderson.

EVANSVILLE, IND., October 6.—Chiefly cloudy; now clear, with prospects of frost. River fallen one inch. Mercury 44 to 56, now 50; wind from the North. Up—Burkesville, Fayette and Roberts, 9 A. M.; John S. Brausford, 10. Down—Rapidan No. 2, 5 P. M. Business very dull.

ST. LOUIS, October 6.—Arrived.—Dictator, Cairo; Lake Superior, Keokuk. Departed—Chester, Memphis; Lake Superior, Keokuk. River risen six inches. Clear and cold. Ice was made last night in low places.

NEW ORLEANS, October 6.—Arrived—Mary Louisville. No departures. Clear; thermometer 73.

CAIRO, October 6.—Arrived—Charles Brown, Grand Tower, 4 P. M. River stationary. Clear; mercury 50.

VICKSBURG, October 6.—No boats down today. Up—James Howard and Carrie N. Kountz. Clear and cool. River rising.

NASHVILLE, October 6.—River on a stand; 16 inches on Shoals. Weather clear and cold.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening Mr. Dominick Murray appeared in his three act and a prologue drama "Escaped from Sing Sing." The play is just what it represents to be, a sensation. It is one of the best of its class, and the characters are all worked up and the various scenes effective to a degree. Mr. Murray assumes five different characters of almost an entirely opposite nature. His rendering of the "Scotchman," "Sport," "the daring burglar and forger" and the "Doctor" are all good in their way and capital bits of acting. The support given him is also good, and the characters of Messrs. Huntley, Collings, Crompton, Holmes, Irving and Stockwell, were notably so. Miss Wilmot as "Laura Livingston" and Miss Rickards as "Allen Van Stone" as well as Miss Katie Baker as "Maggie," Miss Lizzie Irving as "Sallie" and Miss Adams as "Jennie" were all effective in their parts. This evening the same bill. Box office open all day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Madame Kathi Lanner appeared at this house with her new Choreographic Combination, last evening. Too troupe is decidedly one of novelty. It furnishes an entertainment that is as original as it is good. It renders what may be called truly ballet pantomime. M'lle Lanner is an accomplished dancer, as are M'lle Adriana, Rachel and Marietta. They give grace and ease to the poetry of motion. They are supported by a competent company, which is further augmented by the celebrated Swiss Bell Ringers. They gave an excellent concert, and those who did not attend the Academy of Music last evening certainly missed a rich treat. The company reappear this evening, and stay only one week. Seats can be had during the day.

LIBRARY HALL.—On Monday evening the citizens of this city will have a chance of forming an opinion of the Vokes Family, a company of comedians, who are said to excel in their especial line. They are said to be extremely humorous, and to furnish a decidedly original entertainment. They will appear under the management. The sale of seats will commence on Friday at Hale's music store on Smithfield street.

Grand Opening
of
Cloaks, Sacques, Costumes, and Shawls,

Hugus & Hacke will open on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 8th, 9th and 10th inst., a superb collection of Paris and Berlin garments, including Camel Hair, Cashmere, and Diagonal Cloth Redingotes, English Walking Jackets, elegant Costumes in Black Silk, Cashmere, Mohair, and many other desirable fabrics of their own importation.

Fifth avenue and Market street.

Liberty Carriage Manufactory,

Located at Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty, the Carriage Manufactory of C. West & Co., which establishment is producing some of the finest and best work in this line in Western Pennsylvania. With a complete force of skilled and experienced workmen, with improved first-class machinery, they are able to successfully compete with any other establishment as regards price, design, style and finish to the certain satisfaction of all who may favor them with their orders. Thoroughly conversant with the business in all its details, they have no hesitation in saying that their vehicles well warrant the title of "Excelsior." TF

A MINER ON A THIRD PARTY.

**History of the Organization of the Labor Reform Party—If Persisted in It Will Injure the Cause of the Miners

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street

J. SCOTT KING.....H. P. BOYD.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. BOYD.

KING, BOYD & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, BOYD & CO.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1873.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON, Jefferson county.

STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, Allegheny county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS KWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE R. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. R. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh, (South Side.)
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh, 3 years,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, 2 years.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

BONDS at Frankfort 72⅞

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼.

THE letter of Mr. Steiner, addressed to the editor of the *Labor Tribune*, published in our columns this morning, will doubtless attract the attention of the supporters of the Labor ticket generally.

INFORMATION has been received which warrants the belief, that Colonel John W. Forney will be present and address a grand mass meeting of the Republicans of Allegheny county, in front of Hare's Hotel, on Saturday evening next.

THE POLARIS party have been forwarded by a Government vessel to Washington, and will, we presume, be thoroughly interrogated by the Secretary of the Navy, when, let us hope, the full truth of the various reports will be made known.

IT IS quite as we expected, that the Apollo Hall Democracy should yield and support the nominees of the Utica Convention. They are controlled by the old time prestige of Tammany, and serve to prove the truth of old adage, that a dead lion is of more value than a live ass.

THE Philadelphia Republicans are not disposed to rest under a cloud because of the rumor of infidelity to Judge Gordon. They have held a mass meeting, where, besides earnest addresses, they adopted explicit resolutions to support the entire State ticket, as well as their local and legislative tickets. We are confident that Philadelphia will give a good account of herself a week from to day.

THE struggle between the Republicans and fusionists in France, is becoming exciting. Thiers and Gambetta, realizing the desperate character of the struggle in which they are engaged, are putting forth every energy in their cause. The Bonapartists are making common cause with them. The monarchists, however, by means of money and promises of promotion, are making headway and promise to succeed in having the monarchy declared.

THE meetings of the Evangelical Alliance, thus far, have been largely attended, and the proceedings intensely interesting. Addresses were made by gentlemen representing various countries and nations of the world, as well as different denominations of Christians. The exercises have been conducted in a very harmonious spirit, and fraternity of feeling very generally obtains. It is already clear that the Alliance will promote, very largely, a feeling of fraternity among Evangelical Chrisians.

THERE remains just a week till election day. The canvass now nearly over, has certainly not made a heavy draft on the time or energies of our friends. They have not been called upon to put forth violent exertions; but now they should not hesitate in performing what work of preparation may be necessary to call out a full vote. Let them remember that the ticket is an unusually excellent one. It has not been challenged, or even severely criticised. Let it be elected by a large majority.

OF THE various elections to be held next week in this and other States, the following were the majorities last year: Pennsylvania, 35,627; Ohio, 14,159, and Iowa, 57,-962. These are the majorities for the leading officers on the State ticket voted for in 1872, that of Pennsylvania being Governor; and in Ohio and Iowa Secretary of State. In each State last year the majorities for President Grant were larger, being 137,748 in Pennsylvania; 37,531 in Ohio; and 60,370 in Iowa. The Democrats and Patrons of Husbandry in Iowa have this year coalesced in the support of a candidate for Governor. This will make an unusual showing in that State.

WE RECEIVED a call yesterday from Thos. K. Cree, Esq., Secretary of the Peace Commission, who has recently traveled through the country to be penetrated by the Northern Pacific Railroad. He describes the very poorest of it as excellent grazing land, and the best as among the most fertile lands known to the country. The prospects of the railroad he regards as very flattering, and as not unfavorably affected by the panic, or even the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. The land is worth the bonds; and the Railroad, now open as far as Bismarck, is doing an excellent business, and certain to be prosperous as it shall be extended. Those who have invested in these bonds should not be led to sell out. The bonds are sure to be worth their face in gold.

IN THE Constitutional Convention, a very important addition has been incorporated in the article on Legislation, by a nearly unanimous vote. It is as follows: "The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly, or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, for or against the passage or approval of any law or municipal ordinance, shall be defined by law, and such offense shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment." This has the effect of making the offense of corrupt solicitation criminal, and subjects the guilty party to punishment. We are disposed to regard this as an important amendment, and of even more value, so far as preventing corrupt legislation is concerned, than any inhibitions of members themselves. We are confident that this clause will serve to limit, if it does not destroy, the corrupt and criminal business of lobbying.

RAILROAD PROSPERITY.

A short time since, while commenting on the harmlessness of the Farmers' movements to railroad thrift, we mentioned the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad as having lost in business as compared with the previous year. We are now in receipt of data from the Secretary of the company, which shows us to have been in error in our statement, which was made from memory. The report is up to August 31 of this year, and shows a gain for the eight months of this, as compared with a similar period last year, of $246,597. The report of the year, as prepared for the stockholders' meeting to be held in Cincinnati, on Thursday of this week, shows an increase of twelve and one-fourth per cent. over last year—or $409,798.91 in money. We also observe that the operating expenses have steadily decreased for several years,—being sixty-five and seven-eighths per cent. last year. The net earnings are thus increased 19½ per cent. over last year, or in money $189,-330.30. The best showing of all is, that a change of gauge has been made, and the road thoroughly equipped. It ought very speedily, at the rate of progress it is making, become a dividend paying road. We are gratified at the prosperity of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and are only surprised that its officials did not send us an invitation to come and see and describe their exeellent line of road.

BONDS AND GREENBACKS.

The United States has outstanding, $1,-235,000,000 in six per cent. bonds, which represent an interest paying debt to just this amount, on their face. That is, they stand at about 110 currency, or about par in gold. On this debt interest to the amount of about $75,000,000 must be paid annually. These bonds, while they will command a ready sale, in ordinary times, are not conveniently available as live money, or currency, for several reasons. They have a value of their own, growing out of two circumstances,—the interest that accrues from day to day, and the premium which, of course, fluctuates more or less. During the panic, these bonds were not even available for obtaining currency, after the Government had ceased buying. They did not seriously deteriorate in value, but were simply unavailable as currency, and hence for general business purposes. They answered as security, of the best character, where this only was needed, but not for current payments.

We have, supposedly, in circulation $356,000,000 in greenbacks, which form the principal portion of the real currency of the country. Silver and gold, in greater or lesser amounts, is used to pay customs, for foreign exchange, and, in California, for currency. But practically the currency of the country is greenbacks. Our gold goes shifting backward and forward, in narrow channels. The merchants pay it to the Government for customs, Government sells it and buys bonds, and so the round is kept up. But for the general purposes of trade we really have the greenbacks above referred to. It will thus be seen that while we have, in theory, some $400,000,000 of gold and silver in the country, making up a so-called currency of $750,000,000, we really have but half that amount in business. The balance is a commodity, bought and sold in such narrow channels as to exert but little influence on general trade. Such, in brief, are the facts in our financial situation. We have spoken of the need of more currency, and may now develop, briefly, what seems to us the proper and simple method of affording it, as well as the advantages which attach to the method.

Our proposition simply is, for Congress to permit an indefinite supply of greenbacks, the same to be furnished the public in return for interest-bearing bonds. By this we do not mean or wish to be understood to induce the indefinite expansion of the currency, nor do we believe this will be the result. It will simply have the effect, primarily, of making the people the judges as to the amount of currency they need. It will not, in the least, change the aggregate of the Government debt, nor complicate the accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury. If, to this, there were added a provision permitting bonds to be resold in times of a redundancy of greenbacks, we would have a self-regulating financial system of which the people would be in practical control, and which would generally serve to avert panics such as have overtaken us. It certainly would be vastly better than to make one man the arbiter where such large and diversified interests are involved. Now, it often happens that, while one class is interested in an increase of currency, another class desires its retirement. Unity of council does not and will not prevail; but under the system proposed, they could regulate the matter entirely to their tastes.

On the side of the Government are these points: *It will serve to relieve it of a considerable sum now annually paid as interest.* We are of the opinion that one direct result would be to put a hundred millions of dollars additional of currency into permanent circulation, and that this amount will gradually increase. This alone will relieve the Government of $6,000,000 a year that is now paid in the form of interest. There is also a loss of greenbacks, or of any paper currency that is in general circulation. This has been placed as high as ten per cent. Even admitting that this advantage shall not be realized, and the other will be of very considerable importance. The principal advantage, however, will be with the people, who will have the facilities for doing business.

There is a question, incidental to this, to which importance may be attached. When will the greenbacks be redeemed! We answer, just when the people really want them redeemed—which will probably never be. We must have something else than gold and silver for currency. We always have had,—from the days of continental currency till now. We have not now the gold and silver in the country necessary to transact current business. What, then, can we have, better than the currency we now have. Ultimately, it will be on a par with gold, when, without declarations, or disturbance, specie payments can be resumed; and the debt left us by rebellion once paid, the Secretary of the Treasury will merely need to keep enough gold to meet current demands for redemption, or what will be better, remit the duty to the banks. The demand will not be large. The idea of specie payments is more a theory, than a financial necessity.

We submit, therefore, that even when we look at the possibilities of the future, as well as the demands of the present, there is a change needed in our financial system. The people of this country are thought capable of managing its affairs in many equally important respects. They control its political policy, elect its officials, remedy wrongs, and are the court of final appeal in all matters of doubt and dispute. Why not manage their financial affairs! Is there a more enterprising people on the face of the globe? And is it not as important that they shall not regulate the volume of currency, as that they shall control the volume of trade? Nor can it be said that the Government is not secure. It, as we suggest, shall merely issue additional greenbacks in return for bonds. This will secure it. We do not presume that more than $300,000,000 of our bonds will be held in this country, and, subsequently, the inflation of greenbacks could not become serious. We submit the subject to the consideration of the press and country.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE storehouse and other property of the Brandon (Vt.) Manufacturing Company was burned last Sunday night. Loss, forty thousand dollars.

JAMES MERRIGAN, of Brooklyn, with his wife, was arrested a short time ago on suspicion of murder and arson and released on the verdict of the coroner's jury, has been rearrested.

FRED. BLANKENBURG, a well known saloon keeper of Cairo, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. No cause is assigned for the deed.

THE Paris *Journal*, a monarchial newspaper, says a proposal for the restoration of the monarchy on the basis of the charter of 1814 in a modified form will be presented in the Assembly on the opening day of the session.

VICTORIA W. VAIL, of Newark, is the name of a young woman found dead in the house of a clairvoyant in Jersey City on Sunday from alleged malpractice. Alonzo E. Kimball, married, has been arrested, charged with taking Miss Vail to the house where she died.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

A NEW market house is to be erected in the town of Butler.

THERE is a boy twelve years of age confined in the Clearfield jail.

THE grapes and chestnut crops in the mountains is said to be a failure.

A TRIBE of the Improved Order of Red Men is soon to be organized in Butler.

SQUIRRELS, grey and black, are said to be plentiful in Fayette county this fall.

THE Link Hotel in Garland, Crawford county, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning.

CLEARFIELD has expended $175,000 for dwellings, gas and brick works, etc., this season.

THE town of Clearfield voted against liquor, and a few days ago against water. What next?

FRED. FUNK, of Broadford, was seriously injured a few days ago by a beer keg falling upon him.

JAS. S. MCKAY has been appointed by the Governor a Notary Public at Modoc City, Butler county.

A CLEARFIELD COUNTY boy, named Bloom, aged twelve years, killed twelve rattlesnakes one day last week.

ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND quarts of milk were sent to market from Chester county during the month of August.

MRS. MCGINNIS, of Dogtown, Clarion county, was badly burned last week in attempting to hurry up the fire with crude oil.

THE Mercer County Agricultural Fair, which meets annually at Sonsboro, has just declared a dividend of thirty-five per cent.

REV. ISAAC W. FRANCIS, a well known resident of Connellsville, was buried on Sunday. The deceased was sixty-five years of age.

A BOY named George Neiman, aged fifteen years, was instantly killed in a steam saw mill at Middletown, Lancaster county, on Thursday last.

MR. THOMAS WHITE, of Fayette county, raised an apple which measures fifteen inches in circumference, and weighed one pound and five ounces.

SOME landlords in Altoona have reduced the rents on their tenement houses to correspond with the reduction in working hours in the P. R. R. shops.

THERE are only nine prisoners in the Venango county jail, eight of whom are serving out sentences. This is the smallest jail population had for a year.

A BOY named McKabe attempted to jump on a locomotive at Boston Tunnel near Scranton, the other day, and had his leg cut off and was otherwise injured.

MR. HENRY DILS, of Fayette county, raised thirty-five bushels of peerless potatoes from one bushel planting. One of the largest weighed twenty eight ounces.

JUDGE CROW, of Fayette county, has a pumpkin vine containing twenty-three pumpkins, the largest weight of which is ten pounds. Is not this "some pumpkins."

THE workmen, about two thousand in number, in the Fishback, Schuylkill county, rail mill, were informed that the works would not run any more for the present.

DR. D. B. PACKARD, a well-known citizen of Greenville, Mercer county, died on the 28th ult. He was buried by the Masonic fraternity with the honors of the craft.

SINCE the opening of the Dunkirk, Allegheny and Pittsburgh Railroad, some half dozen sawmills have been erected between Titusville and Trenton, and are all in full blast.

A CAR load of nails were made in three hours, at Duncanson a few days ago. The iron was rolled out into nail plate, annealed, kegged and put in the cars in the time stated.

ONE day last week a man named James Martin, while at dinner at Oak Hall Hotel, Jefferson county, choked upon some meat he was eating, death ensuing a few minutes afterwards.

THREE large gray wolves were killed in Clearfield county the other day. They had been making sad ravages among the sheep and lambs in one of the border townships during the spring and summer.

A LANCASTER COUNTY policeman, seeing a prisoner jump from the platform of the cars, excused himself for not jumping after him lest he might land on the top of him and do him bodily harm.

THE dwelling house of J. H. Rose, of Deer Creek, Mercer county, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents and some $250 in money, on Thursday last. The property was partially insured.

THE principal iron mills in the vicinity of Scranton have suspended, for a few weeks, a certain per centage of their employes, and hundreds of men are now idle or have obtained employment elsewhere.

A. J. AFRICA, car inspector at Huntingdon, was knocked down one day last week by a freight car under which he was at work. One wheel passed over his right arm, and he received an ugly cut on the forehead.

A DAY or two since Mr. Jno. Herr, of York, Pa., discovered the bones of an infant under an old floor, which was taken up the purpose of relaying it. The body had been covered with lime. The matter will be investigated.

THE *Railroaders Journal* admits that in refusing to construct water works, Clearfield evinced a decided tendency toward old fogyism, but insists that in all other matters touching the improvements of the town it is progressive enough.

SOME boys were shooting in the woods near Uniontown on Saturday last, when the gun of John Kennedy was accidentally discharged, the contents passed through the left lung and coming out at the side. He is in a fair way to recover.

THE Clarion County Agricultural Fair was a grand success financially. The *Democrat*, however, says that "The exhibition of articles was very limited, in fact shamefully so when the resources of our county are taken into consideration."

REV. G. P. PRESTON, who was taken sick suddenly at the conference of the M. E. Church, held in Brookville, Jefferson county, a short time since, has since died. He had been married but a short time, and from the pleasure of a trip following such events, had visited the conference.

WHILE the difficulty in obtaining currency is so great, the Reading Railroad Company have adopted, as one means of securing money against pay day, the plan of accepting nothing but currency in payment of freight bills, refusing all checks.

WHILE the difficulty in obtaining currency is so great, the Reading Railroad Company have adopted, ar one means of securing money against pay day, the plan of accepting nothing but currency in payment of freight bills, refusing all checks.

THE miners, seventy five in number, engaged digging coal for the Blairsville Coke yard, are on a strike. One wagon had been taken from them, and they struck for the advancement of wages sufficient to make up the deficiency caused by the removal of the wagon.

MR. SANFORD BATES, a respectable resident of Sparta township, Venango county, was instantly killed last week. He was hauling grain when the horses took fright, and in passing a gate he was crushed between one of the wheels of the wagon and a post and killed.

AN intoxicated woman named Nancy Boyer, at Conemaugh, Cambria county, threw a stone at Mr. Eichensohr. The missile struck the three year old son of Mr. E. which he had in his arms at the time, and fractured its skull. It is feared that the child could not recover.

ON Tuesday evening last, 30th ult., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term in Sonnaleuka Lodge I. O. O. F., of Uniontown, Fayette county: N. G., Wm. H. Wilhelm; V. G., A. L. Moser; Secretary, D. K. Moser; Representative to Grand Lodge, W. E. Calek.

THE Reading *Daily Eagle* tells of a colored woman in that city, named Theresy Jackson, who was "born in Berks county just a century ago," and is therefore one hundred years old. Theresy's hair is white as snow, and with the exception of failing eyesight her health is good.

THE engineer corps engaged on the proposed line of railroad from Brockwayville to Punxsutawney, via Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, were on Monday week last withdrawn indefinitely from the line, the cause of their withdrawal being the financial flurry that has swept over the entire country.

THE Titusville papers mention the fact that there was a collision on the Valley road, near Kittanning, on Tuesday afternoon, between an oil train, bound for Pittsburgh, and the Express, due in Oil City from Pittsburgh. Five cars of oil were burned, but whether any passengers were injured is not stated.

THE Titusville Base Ball Club complain that the Pittsburgh Haymaker club went back on them and failed to put in an appearance. No explanation or notice was given of their backing out. Extensive preparations had been made for their reception, an elegant dinner ordered, and a ball arranged for the evening.

MR. SAMUEL MCDONNELL, of Schuylkill Co. met with a fatal accident. He had accompanied the Knights Templars to Philadelphia. Losing his way he fell into the opening for the dumb waiter, a distance of eighty three feet. In spite of the very best medical attendance he died from his injuries on Thursday last.

CAPTAIN HIRAM CHANCE died at his residence Llewellyn, Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., on Monday night, of heart disease, in the forty-ninth year of his age. During the war for the Union he commanded Company G., Sixth Pa, (Colonel Nagle's) Regiment, and subsequently was Captain of Company G. 107th Pa. Regiment.

THE Meadville Sportsmens' club have arranged a grand pigeon shooting tournament to take place, on Wednesday October 8th. The tournament is confined to amateurs, professional trap shooters being barred. Twelve hundred birds have been securred for the occason.

A LARGE meeting of the citizens of Clearfield and other sections of the county was held on the 27th ult., for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Pennsylvania and Western Railroad. It was stated that the people along the line of the road have subscribed liberally and that the road would be speedily completed.

THE banks in Shamokin, Schuylkill county, have resolved that, owing to the extreme stringency in the money market they will refuse to pay bank bills on any note, check, or any other credence of debt where the sum exceeds one hundred dollars, until such time as they jointly deem it prudent to resume payment of checks, &c.

SOME antiquarian has made the discovery that Wilks-Barre, now commonly written with but one capital letter was so named in honor of the celebrated John Wilkes and Colonel Barre, both members of the British Parliament, and both of whom took a decided part in favor of America against the measures of the British ministry.

A TITUSVILLE girl named Hille stepped from one track to avoid he other in Lock Haven the other day and was struck by approaching freight train, and was run over by a passenger train on the second track, whose approach from the opposite direction she had not observed, and was badly injured. She remained insensible one hour, but is now recovering.

ON the morning of the 3d, the third car from the end of the eastbound oil train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad broke, throwing three oil cars from the track. The oil caught fire, but the cars of the train, except those that left the track, were all saved from the flames by prompt telegraphic communication was not interrupted but for a few moments.

THE Bedford *Inquirer* has seen the safe in the Allegheny bank of Bedford used up to 1828 as the strong box for its cash. The safe, fourteen inches wide and eighteen inches long, is made of wood and covered with sheet iron about an eighth of an inch in thickness. This bank did a flourishing business from 1814 to 1828, when it collapsed and wounded up its effort. That safe would not be a safe deposits for funds in these days.

A MAN named Benjamin Law, who resides in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre was caught in the act of stealing cabbage from the premises of Mr. Thos. Lagories. A watch had been placed, and Jno. Espy attempted to arrest the thief who made a desperate resistence, and Mr. Espy was compelled to shoot him, the shot taking effect in Law's right eye and passing into the brain causing instant death. Espy gave himself up, claiming to have acted in self-defence.

A BLOOMING Irish widow went into the banking house of Lloyd & Bowers, of Bedford, and drew some $200 of her earnings. Scarce knowing what to do with it she asked Mr. John Bowers, the cashier, to enlighten her. He told her to get some good man to take care of it for her, whereupon she handed to him, remarking that he was a "rale good man or his face was a lie." He accepted the trust, placed the money in the vault, and says he will defend it with his life.

THE puddlers of the Columbia steel and iron company have ceased work on the ground of officious interference on the part of their employers. The difficulty arose from the fact that the company demanded of them five heats a day and no interval of time between heats. The puddlers objected to the requirement and suspended operations, after which they were promptly paid and others employed in their places. Indications pointing to a disturbance, forty men were sworn into service by the Columbia councils to quell any violent demonstrations on the part of the strikers.

A LITTLE boy, son of Mr. Histenrother, a resident of Clearfield county, was burned to a crisp a day or two since. The mother and child were the only two persons at the house, on that evening, and when the time came, the former went a short distance away to milk the cows, and left the child alone at the house. She finished milking and returned to the house, as usual, but on coming to the door, was horror stricken to see her child lying upon the floor, literally burned up. With the exception of a narrow band around each little wrist, not a single mite of clothing remained upon upon the body. The little child was still alive when found, but within a very short time its spirit had flown to that home where suffering will never come.

BY orders from Headquarters Sixteenth Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, dated at Everett, Pa., September 20th, 1873, we learn that the several companies of the Sixteenth Division will assemble at their Company Headquarters for general inspection, as follows: Schellsburg Zouaves, of Schellsburg, on Friday, Oct. 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M.; Bedford Invincibles and Sheridan Cavalry, of Everett, on Saturday, Oct. 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M.; Juniata Rifles, of Hollidaysburg, on Thursday, Oct. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. Keystone Zouaves, of Altoona, on Friday, Oct. 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Sheridan Troop, of Tyrone, on Saturday, Oct. 25th, at 1 o'clock P. M. These inspections will be made by the Major General Commanding the Division.

TWO sons of Mr. James Watt, of Burkville, met with a serious accident on Friday last. The father was sinking a well and had put off a blast when the boys, aged sixteen and fourteen years, went down to see the result. When near the bottom, from the smoke and foul air they nearly suffocated and called to be drawn up. Their call was immediately responded to, but when about half way up the youngest fell from the bucket, his falling uplifting the bucket and throwing out the elder. They struck on the broken rocks below, the elder having one leg broken and receiving a number of severe cuts on the head and body. His injuries were considered fatal, but now the prospects are that he will recover. The younger was seriously bruised but is now able to be about again.

THE Freeport *New Era* gives a chpter of accidents which occurred last week in that vicinity. Mr. Haney of Butler county, was kicked by a horse on the head and severely injured. A son of Jno. Garrett, of Westmoreland county, was working with a horse and by some means his foot became entangled in the gears, when the horse ran away dragging the boy after him some distance. Amputation of the injured limb was necessary. A young man by the name of Stewart was run over by the cars at Allegheny Junction causing injuries from which he died on Saturday. Mr. Daniel Ryan was robbed of $50 on Saturday night. There is said to be an organized band of robbers in this section of country. A child of Mr. Rowhow of the Keystone Hotel in Freeport, was run over by a wagon causing the loss of one of his toes.

THE wife of Rev. Peate, Methodist M. E. minister on the Reynoldsville circuit, Jefferson county, met with a serious accident last week. She was stopping at the residence of Mr. J. F. Moore, and was assisting the family doing some whitewashing. While so engaged a table that she was standing on toppled over throwing her down and on an old chair, which had fell over on its back. One of the feet and the cross pieces broke under her weight, but the up right round, an oak stick that had been put in by Mr. Moore to replace a broken round, and which extended through the leg of the chair, entered her body near the pubic bone, and glancing, penetrated about four inches in the direction of the left groin, inflicting a dangerous wound. The stick broke off, and was only extracted with great difficulty. She is expected to recover.

TERRIBLE DEATH.

Lost on Mont Blanc.

Mr. Longfellow's popular little ballad, "Excelsior," has been illustrated anew in the case of Professor Pedlischeneva, a Russian gentleman from Moscow, who attempted the ascent of Mont Blanc on Sunday, September 21, with the intention of making a scientific study of the great Tacul glacier, and fell down exhausted in a snow storm. The Swiss *Times* thus tells the story:

"They set out at three o'clock in the morning. The wind was very boisterous all the forenoon, and a heavy rain set in about two o'clock in the afternoon and lasted until after midnight. The professor was a tall, powerful man, and trusting to his strength was but lightly clad, and the party moreover had only two bottles of wine with them and a slender supply of provisions. Toward five o'clock they perceived that snow was falling upon the summits and as far down as the Montanvert. They struggled forward in their attempt to descend, but overcome with the cold and exhaustion, darkness overtook them while they were still amongst the intricacies of the *seracs* of the Glacier du Geant; and finally the unfortunate professor sunk down utterly powerless and soon afterwards died, while his attendants were helpless to aid him. They left the remains when the necessity became apparent for providing for their own safety."

Prohibition County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
STATE SENATE,
JAMES MCCANDLESS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
SAMUEL GLASS.
Second City District,
A. N. MCGONNIGLE.
County Districts,
D. J. ROGERS, Mansfield,
JONATHAN GALLAGHER, Allegheny,
THOMAS H. RABE, Allegheny.
THOS. P. HERSHBERGER, South Side.
FRANK PATTERSON, Elizabeth Tp.
PROTHONOTARY,
ANDREW HARPER, Richland Tp.
TREASURER,
W. W. GREER, Verona Borough.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ISAAC MILLS, SR., (3 yrs.,) Braddocks,
JOHN THOMPSON, (2 yrs.,) Sewickley.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM.
CORONER,
W. G. WARREN, Wilkinsburg.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
WILLIAMS ELLIOTT, Jefferson Tp.
se8:tu

Independent Labor Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON.
STATE TREASURER,
FRANK M. HUTCHINSON.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT.
THOS. C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
SENATOR,
JOHN M. DAVIS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
JOHN LANG.
Second City District,
GEORGE CLAY.
County Districts,
WM. D. WOOLSLAYER,
BENJ. ROGERS,
JAMES L. CLINE,
A. G. THOBURN,
GEO. H. HUGHES,
PROTHONOTARY,
JAMES RICHARDSON.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ANDREW B. HAYDEN, 3 years,
JAS. G. MURRAY, 2 years,
JURY COMMISSIONER,
PETER O'HANLON.
CORONER,
JOHN L. WILLIAMS.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
SAMUEL STOUT.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 5 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. D. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhoades, R. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

MADAME DAVENPORT'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE, for cleansing, beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair. A sure and permanent cure for baldness, prepared from the original receipt as obtained from Madame Davenport by an eminent physician of the U. S. Navy, who had it in his practice for over forty years, and never found it to fail.

Mrs. S. A. Wagner & Co.'s Scalp, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in the article, for they are all interested in their personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "here and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

Browne's Drug Store

Cor. Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE

Flannels, Flannels,

Country, Barred, Plain Flannels, Flannels of all kinds and colors; Twilled Flannels, mixed and plain colors, a real bargain.

Blankets, Blankets.

An immense stock white and colored at very low prices

Shawls, Shawls,

In kinds and styles just what are wanted for Fall and Winter wear. Prices very low.

Comfortables, Coverlets, Quilts.

A full supply of these in largest size and heaviest weight for Winter, at our usual bargain prices.

Special Bargains.

Dark Prints, at 6¼c and 8c. Choice patterns and good colors.

Grey Dress Goods, at 8½c per yard, for suits and Redingotes.

White Percales, at 10c. Styles specially adapted for Comforts.

Dress Percales, 4-4 wide—new styles.

Kentucky Jeans, 12½c.

Dress Goods, 12½c, dark bright stripes, worth 25c.

Stripe Flannels, 12½c, for shirting.

Barred Flannels, 18¼c, dark shirting styles.

Country Barred Flannels, 25c, yard wide, worth 37½c.

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

No. 26 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, AND

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

Are now opening every day

New Dress Goods,

IN

Camel's Hair Fabrics,
Grey Pongees,
Grey Mohairs,
Grey Poplins,
Bronze Shades,

Of all kinds of

New Fall Fabrics.

New Satines,
New Cashmeres,
New Merinos,
New Poplins,
New Alpacas,
New Reppe,
New Serges,
New Mohairs,
New Black Silks,
New Colored Silks,
New Mixed Goods,
New Suitings,

In every fabric at our usual

POPULAR PRICES.

Stock constantly replenished with all the novelties of the season.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
And 26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

1873. FALL. 1873.

NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED

All the New Shades in

Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Merinos,
Serges,
Mohairs,
Balernos,
Empress,
Poplins,
Chintzes.

We are showing a new and carefully selected stock of Desirable

DRESS GOODS

In all the New Shades.

Also, a full line of

Black Goods,

In every desirable material,

AT LOW PRICES.

A CALL IS SOLICITED.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

H. J. LYNCH,

JUST RECEIVED

Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins

In all the new autumn shades.

Cloth and Cashmere Sacques and Mantles,

Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,

In great variety at

No. 96 Market Street.

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.

Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Drugs and Oils,
198 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sewer Pipes, Chimney Flues,

AND

CHIMNEY TOPS.

HENRY H. COLLINS,

122 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh.

H. WARD,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.

Ask your Grocer for

WARDS' BREAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery

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MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

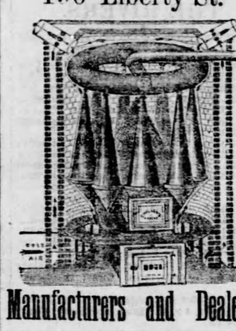
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

190 Liberty St.



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IN THE

CHILSON

New Cone Furnaces

WELLMAN REFLECTOR

Grates and Stoves,

MARBELIZED

SLATE MANTELS.

ALSO

Common Fronts and Grates,

HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE

Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

CHANDALIERS,

Brackets, Drop Lights and

Gas Fixtures

Of every description. All the new styles and colors, wholesale and retail. Also, GAS HEATING STOVES for heating bath rooms, offices, &c.

WELDON & KELLY,

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Use the PEERLESS WRINGER.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

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NEW REDINGOTE GOODS,

Camel's Hair Serges,
Camel's Hair Cloths,
Camel's Hair Fleeced Cloth,
Tissage Cloths,
Grey Mixed Fabrics,
Silk Colored Fabrics,
Moss Colored Goods.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Epingline,
Camel's Hair Serge,
Twilled Poplins,
Plain Poplins,
Stripe Poplins,
Twilled Poplins,
Silk Stripe Poplins,
Shah Stripe Poplins,
Illuminated Stripes,
Damas Poplins,
Changeable Poplins,
Purple Silks,
Purple Cloth,
Mohair Balerno,
Serge Anglais,
Serge Paris,
Plain Satteen,
Figured Satteen,
Wool Tissage,
Plain Velours,
Velours Broche,
Plain Biarritz,
Stripe Biarritz,
Geneva Cloth,
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FINANCIAL.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
CAPITAL, $400,000.
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
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FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
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HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK,
176 Liberty Street,
Second Door Above Market, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL - $200,000.
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President—R. ROBINSON.
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Cashier—JOHN H. HOLMES.
A general banking business conducted. Interest paid on time deposits. Deposits received in any amount from $1 upward. Accounts solicited.
Bank open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 P. M. TTHS

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

A. M. BARR,
143 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange
Issued on all principal towns in Europe.
TICKETS ISSUED ON ALL
FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
From New York to Queenstown, Liverpool and return.
COLLECTIONS MADE
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand
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Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
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John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
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Wm. Eisenbeisner, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
Geo. Shiras, Jr., Jas. Schlosser,
W. McKee, James Irvin. MWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 7, 1873.

There was no particular change to report in regard to the condition of the money market. The general situation, however, is somewhat improved, and we confidently look for a more rapid change for the better in the near future.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Gold	110¼	110¼
U. S. 6's—1881—coupons	114¾	114¾
5-20 1862	107⅜	108⅛
5-20—1864	109	109¼
" 1865	110	111
" 1865 new	113¾	113¾
" 1867	114	114¼
" 1868—coupons	113¾	114¼
10 60	108¾	109
10-40's—coupons	109¼	109¾
Currency 6's	119	119¾
New 5 per cents		
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	94¾	95
Erie	26⅝	26⅞
R. R. & P.	24	24¼
R. I. & P. C	24	24¾
St. Paul	35	34¾
Do. preferred	77¾	77¾
Michigan Southern	77¾	78
Do. Central	78	78
North Western Common	75	75⅝
Do. preferred	90	90
Rock Island	96	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	87
Pacific Mail	35¾	34¾
Western Union Telegraph	68¾	68¾
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific	20¾	20¾
Toledo & Wabash	40¾	40¾
Wabash & St. Jo	85	87
Fort Wayne	116¾	117
Harlem	99	99
Chicago and Alton	100	98¾
Adams Express	83¾	83¾
American Express	55	55¾
U. S. Express	53¾	53¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	59	60
I. C.	109	108¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today: There is a much better feeling.

	Saturday.	Monday.
Penna. Central	49¾	49¾
Reading	51¾	52¾
United Cos. of N. J.	116¾	116¾
Old Creek	19	19
Lehigh Valley	59¾	58¾
Philadelphia & Erie	16	16
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	71¾	71¾
Central Transportation	40	40

NEW YORK, October 6, 1873.

Comparative quiet reigns in Wall street and neighborhood. A feeling of confidence is daily gaining ground. The banks are gradually returning to their former positions. Members of the suspended firms are unanimous in their assertions that creditors are generally coinciding with their plans for a resumption of business, and that their houses will soon be enabled to resume operations. General attention now seems to be directed to the dry goods and manufacturing interests of the city, which are reported to be suffering from the stringency in the money market. Several manufacturing firms up town employing hundreds of workmen have already partly closed their establishments, giving a dearth of sale's as reasons. Builders and others, it is also said, have been compelled to discharge many workmen, as but few contracts are made.

Money ruled at 1-16@¼ early in the day, but finally became easier and settled to 7 per cent. Greenbacks are still quoted 1@1 per cent. premium, and all dealings to-day were at these figures. Foreign exchanges were stronger, and bankers advanced their rates to 107¼ and 108¾ under an increased demand. Early in the day actual business was on a basis of 107¼@107⅝ for sixty days' and 108¾@108⅞ for sight. Customs receipts $408,000. Gold was weak in the morning and declined from 110 to 109¾, but after wards improved and closed at 110⅛. The rates paid for carrying were 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 6 per cent. to-day. The final rate was 6 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $22,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $48,000. Governments closed strong. State bonds were quiet and firm.

Railway shares and miscellaneous speculation was active again to-day, with some wide fluctuations, but changes covering a range of 1 to 4 per cent. When the market reached the highest prices it showed an advance of ¼ to 4 per cent. over the highest of Saturday, but a portion of this improvement was lost late in the day. The greatest buoyancy was in Western Union, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, and throughout the day these stocks attracted more attention than the remainder of the list. Erie, New York Central and Wabash were the features of the day on the weak side of the market. The London demand for New York Central has subsided, in reference to the buoyancy of telegraph shares, report has it that sterling to a large amount has been borrowed to influence the stock in an upward direction. The loan certificates of the banks were reduced $826,000 to-day. Customs receipts, $408,000; sub-Treasury, $48,000; gold, $109,000; currency, $1,000.

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NEW YORK, October 6, 1873.

Comparative quiet reigns in Wall street and neighborhood. A feeling of confidence is daily gaining ground. The banks are gradually returning to their former positions. Members of the suspended firms are unanimous in their assertions that creditors are generally coinciding with their plans for a resumption of business, and that their houses will soon be enabled to resume operations. General attention now seems to be directed to the dry goods and manufacturing interests of the city, which are reported to be suffering from the stringency in the money market. Several manufacturing firms up town employing hundreds of workmen have already partly closed their establishments, giving a dearth of sale's as reasons. Builders and others, it is also said, have been compelled to discharge many workmen, as but few contracts are made.

Money ruled at 1-16@¼ early in the day, but finally became easier and settled to 7 per cent. Greenbacks are still quoted 1@1 per cent. premium, and all dealings to-day were at these figures. Foreign exchanges were stronger, and bankers advanced their rates to 107¼ and 108¾ under an increased demand. Early in the day actual business was on a basis of 107¼@107⅝ for sixty days' and 108¾@108⅞ for sight. Customs receipts $408,000. Gold was weak in the morning and declined from 110 to 109¾, but after wards improved and closed at 110⅛. The rates paid for carrying were 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 6 per cent. to-day. The final rate was 6 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $22,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $48,000. Governments closed strong. State bonds were quiet and firm.

Railway shares and miscellaneous speculation was active again to-day, with some wide fluctuations, but changes covering a range of 1 to 4 per cent. When the market reached the highest prices it showed an advance of ¼ to 4 per cent. over the highest of Saturday, but a portion of this improvement was lost late in the day. The greatest buoyancy was in Western Union, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, and throughout the day these stocks attracted more attention than the remainder of the list. Erie, New York Central and Wabash were the features of the day on the weak side of the market. The London demand for New York Central has subsided, in reference to the buoyancy of telegraph shares, report has it that sterling to a large amount has been borrowed to influence the stock in an upward direction. The loan certificates of the banks were reduced $826,000 to-day. Customs receipts, $408,000; sub-Treasury, $48,000; gold, $109,000; currency, $1,000.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 6, 1873.

ALE—There has been no change in the card as yet, but an early advance seems almost inevitable in sympathy with the enhanced cost of barley, which is now nearly double what it was at this time last year. We continue to quote as follows: $8 ₱ brl. to the city, and $9 to the country: XX, $10; India Ale, $11; half bris. in proportion.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4¼; Refined do, 5 ¼@5¾; Nitrate do, 4¼@5; Pearls, 11; Pots, 9. Arsenic, 5¾; Manganese, 6¾; Black Lead, 5; Borax, refined, 22.

ANTLERS—The arrivals during the past week were large, unusually so, and as the market is again well supplied prices are weak and lower; quotable at $23@per brl for common to prime, and 3.50@3.75 for choice. The receipts have been mostly from the west—the crop in this section of the country is considerably below an average, hence prices are likely to rule higher than last year.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 20@25 cents.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50.

BEANS—Are coming in more freely, but as yet there is no accumulation and prices are still sustained; we continue to quote at $2.50@3 per bushel, according to quality.

BRISTLES—Following are the factory prices: No. 2, $2 per dozen; No. 3, $2.50. No. 4, $3. No. 5, $3.25. No. 6, $3.50. Carpet Brooms, $4. Toy Brooms and Whisps, $1.50@2. In a jobbing way, from store, 25 to 37½c per dozen additional.

BUTTER—The arrivals during the past week have been larger, considerably so, and might be expected, the market is scarcely so strong, although of the finer grades there has been no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained: quotable at 30@35 for inferior to common solid packed; $@25 for good to prime, and 28@30 for prime to choice roll, the latter is considered by some dealers a suitable outside figure.

BROOM CORN—The market continues quiet, and the inquiry as a rule is mainly for small lots to meet immediate necessities, prices, however, remain unchanged. Choice green hurl, 9@ 9½ cash, 8¾ to ordinary to good; red and red tipped, 5@6½.

COAL—Broken egg and stove, Wilkesbarre, Anthracite Coal, $7 00 a, by the car load; Nut Anthracite, $6.80.

COPPER—Following are the card rates, cash, as reported by Parke & Lacy: Coopers' Copper, 19 ₱. sheets and upward, 40c; Braziers' Copper, 19, 11 and 13 ₱. sheets, 43c; Braziers' Copper, 9 ₱. to 7 feet wide, 42c; Circles under 81 in. diameter, 43c. Circles, 84 in diameter and over, 46c. Segment and Pattern Sheets, 43c; Sheathing Copper, 14, 16 and 18 oz., 36c. Bolt Copper, 40c. Locomotive Fire Box Plates, 40c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Hogendobler cement, $4.00@4.50 ₱ barrel: Louisville, $2.50; Cumberland, $2.50. Lime—Cleveland white, Toledo and Fremont, $2 ₱ bushel; Celtic and Plaster—best eastern—$4.50; Michigan, $3.50@3.75.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill, No. 4, Sheeting, 12c; Monadnock, 11½c; Pittsburgh Family, 11c. Juniata, 8. fine, 10¼c; White Carpet Chain fine, 36c Colored, 43c, Cotton Batting, 16. Cotton Twine, 35.

CORDAGE & ROPE—Manilla rope, ¼ inch in diameter and upwards, 18¾ cents, ⅜, 16c; ½, and 5-8, 15½c tarred rope and bath yarn, 13c; sand hay and leather twine, 19. Sisal rope—¼ and 5-16 inch diameter 16½c, ⅜, ½ inch and upwards, 17¾c. hay and spoke twine, 17. Oil well drilling cables—hawser laid, 18¾c do. bolt rope and yarn, 20c. Sand rope, 18¾.

CRACKERS—Arrow root, 12¾c; Boston, 7c. butter, 7c; cream, 22c; continental 18c; fruit 12½c; graham, 12c; Imperials 18c; London mixed, 18¾c; novelties 15c; oyster 7c; scotch 12c; pic nic, 7c; soda 7c water 7c; N. Y. water 7c; wine, 9@10 lb.

FIRE BRICK—West Virginia, $18 to $20 Bolliver grades, $35. Star, $45. Woodland, $35. Mount Savage, $45.

CARBON OIL—The market is a little firmer again in sympathy with the raw material, but choice remain without material change: 18@19c by the car load, and 19@20 additional for small lots. Our western trade thus far this year has been unusually light.

CHEESE—The arrivals have been liberal during the past week, but there is no accumulation, and the market is steady at former rates: our latest advices from New York, continue favorable for the better interest, and the receipts of ports from Liverpool are of a similar character. The export demand has been unusually heavy during the last week, and bids fair to continue. We continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 13¾@14 to the trade, and 14@15 in a jobbing way. Choice New York Goshen, 18@19c. Ohio Sweitzer, 17@18.

CHESTNUTS—The arrivals thus far have been quite limited, and might be expected, as we are ruling high, ranging from $3@3 ₱ bushel. The crop is said to be a large one, and therefore it is not to be supposed that present prices can be sustained: we should not be surprised to see a sharp decline within the next 48 hours.

CANNED GOODS—The market is steady, but, since the date of our last weekly report, devoid of any new features worthy of special mention The jobbing trade has not opened up yet, and it is likely that it will to any extent, before the 1st of the year. As noted in our last issue, prices for canned goods, at this late time, are higher than they were last year.

DRIED FRUIT—There has been some inquiry for Dried Apples within the past few weeks, and nearly all the old stock in this market have been bought up and at much better prices than could be obtained at any previous time in the year. At present there is little or no stock of any kind in this market—we are just bet ween the old and the new.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of good to prime Jersey Berries at $11.50@12 ₱ brl Soaked and Cursed berries, of which the supply at present is very measure, quotable at $ 7@8 ₱ brl.

EGGS—The arrivals have been increasing with in the past few days, but as an average demand, there has been no accumulation as yet to amount to anything, and prices are firm at 22@23 cents, ranging from 20@25—some dealers claim that it is difficult to obtain above 24.

FEATHERS—In this market, as might be expected, has been depressed somewhat during the past week by the monetary troubles, and the export trade was considerably curtailed by the difficulties experienced by exporters in negoti ting exchange, the feeling within this last week or two has become hopeful, and it is hoped that the worst has been experienced, that the storm is about over. We think that we are but little affected by the export trade, but indirectly it exerts a powerful influence on the whole trade of the country. We are pleased to say, however, that our surplus, and it is this expectation more than all other causes combined that sustains the market and keeps up prices, and while trade as already stated, has been interrupted somewhat by the panic, there is no doubt but what these expectations will be realized. In Europe wars our flour just as bad as we want her to get it. We continue to quote in a jobbing way at $1.75@2 for mixed; $2.25@2.50 for wheat flours, and $2.75@3 for best winter wheat and $3@3.50 for fancy St. Louis white wheat. Rye Flour, $3@3.50 ₱ brl.

GRAPES—In fair supply, but, with a good demand, prices are sustained, ranging from 5@7c ₱ pound.

GRAIN—The arrivals have been more liberal within the past week, but as yet there is no accumulation, notwithstanding the demand is confined wholly to supplying immediate wants of consumers; as regards prices there is no change to report since the date of our last weekly report. The market for Wheat continues quiet, but the offerings are moderate, and but little selling is apparent that consigned to and owned by millers: hence, prices prices are without quotable change: $1.40@1.45 for red; $1.42@1.46 for amber, and $1.50@1.60 for white. The Oat market is steady, with a good consumptive demand, and we can report regular sales by the ca load at 42@43, according to quality. The feeling seems to be small to some extent that prices may go as high as they are likely to go, hence, dealers do not seem disposed to contract ahead very freely. The supply of Corn, both ear and shelled, continues meagre, scarcely equal to the demand, hence the market is steady, though prices are not quotably higher, sales of the carload at $1@65. It is thought by dealers generally that Corn is destined to rule higher during the year, as it seems to be generally conceded that the crop will be below an average; the low price last year resulted from a decided increase in the acreage—farmers put in more wheat and less corn, because the former paid much better than the latter. In regard to Barley it is difficult to say much, as there is little or nothing being done in it in this market: brewers generally are buying direct, from first hands, hence prices are governed entirely by that market, and those who desire to keep posted must watch the Chicago reports. There has been little or no Rye grown in this country for several years past. It is but proper to state that the grain trade, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, has been more satisfactory this year than usual so far as dealers are concerned, as there has been a fair margin all the way through the month, and, as we think, due to the difficulty in making collections.

GROCERIES—Coffee: The late Rio telegram reports an advance of 1 cent per lb there; light stock, and the daily receipts from the interior 5,000 bags. The importers in this country look on this news, in connection with the two previous telegrams, as favorable, and consequently a firmer market existed in the seaboard since Friday last. The financial panic had depressed the market, but there to the extent of 1¼ cent per lb, but the belief is general that a restoration of confidence and resumption of trade will cause a reaction, and put Coffee to a much higher point than it has ever reached. It is an admitted fact in commercial circles that the crop in Brazil is short at least 1,000,000 bags. The daily receipts at this season should be at least 9,000 or 10,000 bags, but is far short of these figures. 42,000 bags were shipped from Rio to Europe early in September, and the demand from that quarter continuing. The United States comes in for a fair supply, and in a month from now we may look for a large stock in first hands, with a brisk demand from the western jobbers, whose stocks are unprecedently low, and who will doubtless be forced to pay high prices throughout the current year. It now costs 23¼c gold ₱ ₱ to import Rio Coffee. Sugars weak Syrups firm. Molasses easier, but not quotably lower. Rice steady.

COFFEE—Cooice Rio, 27½@28c; good to prime 25¾@27c; fair, 24@25c. Roasted one lb. packages, 31c; loose, 30¾.

SUGAR—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¾c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 12¾; Standard A, 11¾; H, 11¾; Ex. C, 11¾; Franklin Ex. C, 10¾. Other Yellow Sugars, 8@10.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 80c; Sugar Drips, 70c; Amber, 65@70; lower grades, 4@50, as to quality.

RICE—Carolina Choice, 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80; Prime 73 to 75.

CANDLES—Mould candles, 12c; Stearine, 18. Star do., 20.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.10@1.25; prime, 85@$1; good, 75@85c; Japan, new sesson, 75@$1; good, 60@80c. Oolongs have a wide range, and may be quoted from 60 to $1.

BAKING POWDERS—10 cans, $1.50 ₱ dozen; ¼ do., $3.25. Royal, ¼ ₱ cans, $1.3; .6 do, $3 ₱ dozen.

OAT MEAL—Per keg, $4.50; per barrel, $8.50

Pearl Barley, Nos. 3 and 4, 6¾c ₱ ₱.

SPICES—There has been an advance recently in the prices of some of these goods. Grain Pepper, 30 cents: Grain Allspice, 20c; whole Cloves, 45c; Cassia, 50c; Nutmegs, $1.25; Ground spices—in 6 oz. packages: Mustard, 30c; Allspice, 25c; Cinnamon, 60c; Ginger, 25c; Cloves, 45c; Cayenne Pepper, 50c; White Pepper, 65c.

SOAPS—Babbitt's soap, 10; Bell's Buffalo Soap, $5.75 per box; Procter & Gamble's Germans, 9¾; Satina, wax, 7c; Saratoga, 6c; Woman's Friend, 5.50; Old Resin, 5c; Scrubbing, 4c.

SUNDRIES—Turkey Prunes, 11 cents; Currants, 8¼c; Layer Raisins, $2.25 ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, 11 to 11½c ₱ ₱; Wine Vinegar, imported, 35c; Cider Vinegar, 18 to 20c; Shot, $3.65. Penna Concentrated Lye, $9.50. Wheeling Tobies, $10.5.2; Oswego and Burden's Corn Starch, 11; silver gloss Satin, 9c; Buffalo Gloss Starch, 9; Pearl, 8c.

HAY—The arrivals of baled continue fair, and the market is dull, though prices have under gone no quotable change, ranging from $20@25 per ton, according to quality. Loose is selling from store, by the load, at $28@30.

MONEY—Is selling at 32@36 per ₱.

HEMP—Slough Kentucky, $130 per ton; double dressed, 10 c ₱ ₱; single dressed, 9½c; double dressed shorts, 9@9½ ₱ ₱.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, 11. Green Salted Mixed, 10@11. Green Salted Cow, 10@11c. Green Butcher steer, 8@9 Green butcher bull hides, 6: Green Salted Kip, 10@12. Green Salted Calf each, 1.90@2.10 Green Butcher's Calf, 12@15. Flint Hides nominal at 22 cents.

PEAS—$1.50@2 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—Live chickens, by the coop, 90@ 75c per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9 lb. 15, Rt. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 11; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 13½c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16½. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 9½. Bacon Rib Sides, 10½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides 11c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Mess Pork, $17.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 9¾. Do, half bbls, 10¼c. Do, bbls 11c. Do, in 3 lb. caddies, 12½c. Do in 5 lb, 12¾c do, in 7 lb. pails 13½c. 9 pound. Do, in 10 lb. pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Lard Oil, Ex. Winter Strained, per gallon, 72.

POTATOES—The arrivals have slacked off again, and the market is firmer in consequence, although there has been no advance, we continue to quote at 55@60c ₱ bushel by the car load. Sweets have been in large supply, and since the date of our last weekly report, prices have declined, and we now quote at $3.50@4.50 ₱ brl. the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PEA NUTS—There is a fair demand, but no change to note in prices: 8@9 cents per pound, in a jobbing way. The outside figure for choice white Tennessee nuts.

ONIONS—In fair supply, but with a steady demand, prices are fully sustained, ranging from $4@5 ₱ brl. in store.

FEATHERS—Following are the current rates for the various descriptions: Live Geese, 60@65c. Dark Oak, Sole and light, 35@39 Oak Sole, Spanish, 39@38; Red Sole, No. 1, A heavy and med. 34@38; Red Sole, Oronoco, 39@40; Hemlock Sole, good do, 29@28; Shoe Skirting, 42@43 Shoe Skirting, trimmed and sold at original weights, 43 Rough Oak Leather, 35@36; No. 1 Pad Skins, 30 @32; No. 2 do, 28@30. Harness best city, pure oak, 41 @44; Harness, best country, 39@41. Harness, Country oak, 35@37. Rough Skirting, 40@46. Fair Bridle, per dozen, $60@68. Black bridle, per dozen, $50@60. Band Leather, per ₱, 40@45. Finished calf, country, $1.10@1.40; French Calf, 1.50@2.30; French Calf, imitation, 1.50@1.55 Best upper, per foot, 23@27. Wax Kip, per pound 50@51.

LUMBER—Following are the current prices: Unplaned lumber—Clear, $35 per M, first common, $25, second common, 30, third, $20; sheeting, $22. Hemlock, joist and scantling, $20. Pine frame lumber, $28. Planed lumber—first common, $30. Clear, 50. Flooring boards, $35, partition do. $25 shelving, on both sides, $25 on one side, $23 Moulded weatherboarding, $35. Moulded and patent planed do, $25. ¾ inch unplaned, $30 inch vertical, $33. Oak and Ash flooring, $45. Moulded base, 25 cents. No. 1 18 inch sawed Shingles, $4.50. No. 2 18 inch sawed Shingles, $3.50. Pine Shorties, $45. Moulded base, 25 cents. No. 1 18 inch sawed Shingles, $4.50. No. 2 18 inch sawed Shingles, $3.50. Pine Shorties, $45. Moulded base, 25 cents. No. 1 18 inch sawed Shingles, $4.50. No. 2 18 inch sawed Shingles, $3.50. Pine Shorties, $45.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Cotton in better request and firm; middling uplands 18¾c. Flour in limited demand and in buyers' favor; superfine western and State @$4.15@5.85; common to good @6.20@6.75; good to choice @6.80@7.25; white wheat extra @7.20@8.00; extra Genesee @7.50@8.00; St. Louis do @7.50@8.00. Rye flour dull and a shade easier at $4.75@5.25. Corn meal in fair request. Whisky: better supply and lower at $1.02. Wheat closed irregular; No 2 spring @1.36@1.42; No 3 do @1.26@1.31; No 2 red winter @1.50@1.52; No 3 do @1.40@1.45; white western @1.50@1.60; amber winter @1.60@1.65; No 1 Milwaukee @1.44@1.45; winter red Illinois @1.50; winter red we tern @1.46@1.50; No 2 red Chicago winter @1.32@1.36; white western @1.60@1.75; No 1 Iowa spring @1.42; No 1 Milwaukee @1.41@1.45; more quiet at 90@95c. Barley firm and in fair demand; western $1.45 Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn irregularly active and higher; steamer mixed western 62@63c; sail 60@66c; yellow western 67@68c. Oats scarce and firmer; western mixed in store 38c; new do 34@35c; white western 37½@40c; black western 34@35c. Eggs quiet and weaker. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and heavy. Molasses dull and irregular. Rice quiet and firm. Petroleum: crude 9½@9¾c; refined in fair demand; new tests @17.25@17.50. Tallow dull; new 9@9½c. Pork dull; new mess @17.12½@17.50. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged. Middles firm; long clear 9c; short clear Dalzell 9¾c. Lard heavy and lower; prime steam 9¼@9⅜c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, October 6.—Cotton in active demand and price advanced; middling 17½@18c. Flour in good demand at full prices; $7@8.50. Wheat dull and lower; ordinated mixed at $1.35@1.55. Corn no stock; 63c. Oats; white 52@53c; mixed 48@50c. Pork quiet; prime $20@22. Bulk meats firm; no stock. Bacon dull; shoulders 9c. Bacon dull; sides 12½c. Lard dull; tierces 9¾@10c. Hams quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet; $1.02. Sugar unchanged. Molasses in fair demand; prime 50@55c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and firm. Freights: cotton to Liverpool 9-32d; flour 3s 6d; grain 3s 6d. Exchange on New York ¼ discount. Gold premium 110¼@110¾. Sterling 9 per cent discount.

CLEVELAND, October 6.—Grain dull and inactive; nominally unchanged. Wheat held at $1.46 for No. 1 white; No 2 do, $1.40; No 1 red, $1.45@1.46; No 2 do, $1.40@1.41. Corn nominal at 43@45c. Oats dull at 35@36c. Barley firm; No 1 fall 1.60@1.65; No 2 do, $1.50@1.55. Rye firm at 85@90c. Lard lower; old steam 8 9-16@8½c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

OSWEGO, October 4.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1.45. Corn call at 60. Barley firm; Canada $1.57 @1.60.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Beeves: fresh receipts 4,920, making 5,175 for the week, against 9,930 last week; quality fair; demand good at an advance of 50@75c ₱ 100 lbs; native steers 6@6½c; extra do 6½@6¾c; Texans firm at 3¾ to 4½c; sales include 78 cars Texans, mixed at 4¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 4½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 4¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 5c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 5½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 6c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 6¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 6½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 6¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 7c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 7¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 7½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 7¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 8c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 8¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 8½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 8¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 9c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 9¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 9½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 9¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 10c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 10¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 10½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 10¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 11c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 11¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 11½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 11¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 12c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 12¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 12½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 12¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 13c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 13¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 13½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 13¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 14c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 14¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 14½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 14¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 15c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 15¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 15½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 15¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 16c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 16¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 16½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 16¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 17c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 17¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 17½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 17¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 18c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 18¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 18½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 18¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 19c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 19¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 19½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 19¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 20c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 20¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 20½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 20¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 21c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 21¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 21½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 21¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 22c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 22¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 22½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 22¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 23c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 23¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 23½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 23¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 24c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 24¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 24½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 24¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 25c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 25¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 25½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 25¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 26c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 26¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 26½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 26¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 27c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 27¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 27½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 27¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 28c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 28¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 28½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 28¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 29c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 29¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 29½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 29¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 30c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 30¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 30½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 30¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 31c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 31¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 31½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 31¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 32c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 32¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 32½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 32¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 33c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 33¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 33½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 33¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 34c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 34¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 34½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 34¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 35c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 35¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 35½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 35¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 36c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 36¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 36½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 36¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 37c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 37¼c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 37½c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 37¾c; 1 car, 1,400 lbs, at 38c; 1 car, 1,

HOME NEWS.

Webster Avenue.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Property holders on Webster avenue are interested in knowing why lots on this avenue are assessed as 190 feet in depth since their real depth is only 180 feet? Will the assessor please throw a little light on the subject? Also, why are lots on Wilson street assessed forty-five feet instead of forty. FAIR PLAY.

Oct. 6, 1873.

East Liberty News Depot.

The reading community of the East End can always find a choice selection of reading matter at the store of W. G. Anderson, Frankstown avenue. He has the GAZETTE, all the illustrated and literary papers and magazines always on time. Lovers of the weed can also find enjoyment for the senses in the choice selection of tobacco and cigars to be found at his place. For good reading matter, good smoking and chewing, and courteous treatment, go to Anderson's.

The Seventeenth Division Encampment.

The encampment of the Seventeenth Division M. G. of Pa. begins this morning at Greensburg, Pa. The Light Guards, Captain J. D. V. Blundell, and the Keystone Guards, Captain Wm. Coffin, both from Monongahela City, and the Washington Guards, from Little Washington, Pa., Captain S. L. Wilson, will arrive in South Pittsburgh this morning and march to the Union Depot, en route for Greensburg, at ten o'clock. Col. Chili W. Hazard, Adjutant General of the Division, went over to Greensburg this morning to receive and encamp the troops, accompanied by Colonel Harrington, Division Commissary.

Alexander Speer & Sons' Plow Works.

There appeared in yesterday's GAZETTE an item taken from the *Sunday Leader*, that Messrs Speer & Sons, plow manufacturers of this city, had stopped their works and discharged their men. We are glad to make a correction today, and say that this large manufactory has not stopped nor have they discharged a single man. It is always gratifying to us to note, that large works like these, are kept running at all times. The house of Messrs. Speer & Sons is among the largest houses in the manufacture of plows in the United States. Their work always finds a market, and farmers who have used their plows, know what they are, and those who have not, should try them.

The Masonic Excursion.

This is what the excursionists who arrived home on Saturday evening had to say of the courtesy of the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad Company, authorities.

Resolved, That the thanks of the ladies and gentlemen composing the Masonic excursion party to Philadelphia, are due to the management of the P., W. & B. Railroad for the admirable manner in which the arrangements for the excursion were made and carried into execution; and, further, that their thanks are specially due to S. C. Hough, Esq., General Passenger Agent, who was untiring in his attentions, and spared no efforts to conduce to the comfort and pleasure of the excursionists.

South Side Carriers.

Major Pothertridge says he was waited upon by a gentleman from the South Side to whom he detailed the manner of securing the extension of the Letter Carrier system to the South Side, by appealing to Congress. Gen. Negley says he has called the attention of the authorities to the matter and that "the superintendent of the postal car service has promised to look into the matter and make the proper recommendation to the department. There is a very large tract of country stretching back from the river, to which from where people come for letters. If the letter-carrier system were adopted for the South Side, a new postoffice would be necessary to meet the wants of the more distant settlers. All of this will need time for consideration."

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Guion line steamer Wisconsin, at New York; Anchor line steamer Italia, at New York; Inman line steamer City of Brussels, at New York; Great Western line steamer Aragon, at New York; Trans-Atlantique steamer Pereire, at New York; Dutch line steamer Castor, at Rotterdam; Dutch line steamer Samaritan, at Liverpool; National line steamer France, at Queenstown; White Star line steamer Republic, at Queenstown; Anchor line steamer Castalia, at Moville; N. G. Lloyd line steamer New York, at Southampton; Hamburg line steamer Thuringia, at Plymouth.

Mortuary.

W. Snively, Health physician, reports the following deaths with their causes, for the week ending October 5, 1873, cerebral 1; congestion of the brain 2; bronchitis 3; Bright's disease, chronic, 1; calculi, biliary 1; cholera infantum 2; cerebritis 1, cerebro spinal meningitis 1; consumption 12; convulsions 6; croup 2; diptheria 1; dyspepsia 1; typhoid fever 4; scarlet fever 2; gastro enteritis 2; heart disease 1; valvular disease 2; hepatitis acute 1; jundice 1, laryngitis 3; laryngitis, chronic 1; leucocythemia 1; marasmus 2; meningitis, 2, meningitis, acute 1; meningitis', sub-acute 1; old age 1; pneumonia 5; pneumonia, 1; peritsphilitis 1; scrofula 1, whooping cough 1. Total 69. Of the above 35 were males; 25 females; white 55; colored 5.

The Miners' Strike.

The miners of the Monongahela river held a meeting at Mossild on Saturday, to take into consideration the propriety of having a uniformity of screens and a uniformity of price. There was a very large attendance, a full representation from all parts of the river. There has not been a more enthusiastic meeting held during the strike. It was unanimously agreed to maintain the schedule of prices as laid down by the convention at Pittsburgh, and that they would not resume work until it was complied with. It was further agreed that the miners on the river should not run screens of fifty superficial feet, it being stated by some of the speakers that there were screens on the the river from sixteen to twenty four feet long. The meeting was addressed by several of the leaders of the miners' organization, and their remarks were listened to with great attention. Arrangements were made to supply those of the miners that were in need of help, after which the meeting adjourned.

DIED IN A FIT.

Sudden Death on the South Side.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Timothy Kiely, aged thirty years, a native of Ireland, who had died suddenly at the residence of Mrs. Carroon, corner of the Twenty-sixth and Sidney streets, Twenty fifth ward, late Ormsby borough, South Side. Deceased was in the employ of Mr. Carroon as a bar tender. He slept in the sitting room on a lounge, and on Sunday night about ten o'clock went to bed as well as usual, but on yesterday morning about four o'clock, deceased was found lying on the floor, on his face, quite dead. The deceased was subject to epileptic fits, and from appearances, he was seized with one of the fits and died while under its effects. A verdict of death from epilepsy was rendered. Deceased leaves a wife residing in West Pittsburgh.

UNSUCCESSFUL HIGHWAYMEN.

A Butler County Man Outwits Allegheny Foot-pads.

On Saturday evening between nine and ten o'clock a countryman from Butler county, while walking on River avenue, Allegheny, was attacked by two highwaymen, on crossing Walnut street. They knocked him down and rendered him insensible. They searched him, but could find very little upon his person. They then dragged him out of the clothing in which he had any money concealed in a belt upon his person, but before they had concluded their labors they were frightened off and escaped, without getting anything. The man was shortly after picked up and carried into the Chestnut street bridge toll house, where he came to. He told the parties then that he had four-hundred dollars upon his person, which he had collected that day, which he believed the thieves knew, but he had circumvented their design by having it secured in the lining of his coat. He could not identify the men. The toll house parties had the man escorted to his hotel, and yesterday morning he left for home, none the poorer.

THE CALL FROM MEMPHIS.

Response to the Appeal—A Small Meeting—Another Meeting Called for This Afternoon.

The public meeting yesterday afternoon called for the purpose of taking measures to aid plague-stricken Memphis was not a success. The Mayor's proclamation fixed two o'clock as the hour, and at half past two only there were not a dozen of people in the Common Council chamber—the place selected for the gathering. Those who were present, however, organized by calling Hon. James Blackmore to the chair, and designating the half dozen reporters present as secretaries.

General Negley then moved that inasmuch as the attendance was so small, the meeting adjourn until this afternoon at three o'clock, and that the newspapers be requested to give renewed publicity to the movement. He thought if the matter was properly brought before the people of Pittsburgh that the response to the appeal from Memphis would be liberal and worthy of the public spirit of the name. Pittsburgh, even in the midst of her own calamities, has never failed to respond to such appeals, and he thought the chords of sympathy in behalf of the plague-stricken city in the South, were touched sufficient to awaken a proper response. As he came to the meeting he had met Mr. Jos. H. Shoenberger, who stated that in response to appeals from the pulpit of Trinity church he, with others, had contributed, and he thought when the distress of the people of Memphis was thoroughly understood, the response from Pittsburgh would be hearty. The speaker therefore favored another meeting.

Col. Schoonmaker said the latest news received from Memphis showed that matters were even in a more deplorable condition than they had been on Saturday. The people needed not only money but the actual necessaries of life. The dead were laying in the houses simply because of the impossibility of getting help to bury them. He thought if these facts were generally known in Pittsburgh there would be no trouble in receiving contributions.

Mr. Smith, who had just returned from London, said from what he had heard down there he knew the plague was more terrible now than it had ever been before. At other times Pittsburgh contributed, and he thought the city would honor itself by doing so again when the facts of the case were properly presented.

Mrs. Joseph Larn thought it better to adjourn without taking action until this afternoon. He thought another meeting would show an increased attendance and liberal contributions.

The motion of General Negley was seconding, by agreed to, and the meeting adjourned until this afternoon at three o'clock. The Common Council chamber, Municipal Hall, has been selected as the place for the gathering, and an urgent appeal is made for the attendance of all who would do their part in sending relief to the stricken ones.

We understand that Mr. Wm. H. Brown, the coal merchant, has directed his agent at Monongahela to contribute from three to five hundred bushels of coal to the Howard Association of Memphis, and has also forwarded a contribution of $200.

FOUNDRY ACCIDENT.

Explosion of Molten Metal and Conflagration.

Four Men Injured—Two Fatally—National Pipe Works Partially Consumed—The Cause of the Explosion—Intense Excitement in the Vicinity.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, the citizens in the neighborhood of Twenty-fourth and Smallman streets, were startled by a terrific report which resounded through the vicinity and could be heard for some distance away. For a little while great consternation prevailed which soon rose to an intense excitement, when the rumor went forth that a boiler had exploded in the well known National Pipe Works of Messrs. William Smith & Sons. Soon there was a rush made for the place by anxious women, and children, who wanted to know what had become of friends and kindred.

A little investigation revealed the fact that no boiler had exploded, but that an accident had happened which will prove nearly as terrible in its results. The founders were engaged at the flasks, casting what is known as thirty-six inch pipes, which are used as water mains. These pipes are of immense weight and require several tons of metal. Two of these huge mains had been cast, and the third was nearly poured,—from the cupolo, when the molten metal commenced to leak, owing to the expansion of the newly made pipe. Soon the metal poured in the pit and ran over it, and all at once, without a moment's warning the entire flask exploded, sending the

TERRIBLE DEATH DEALING BOILING METAL

in every direction; and to add to the excitement and terror of the moment, the crane was also set ablaze. Nearly all the men who were away from the pit, and who were struck by the molten metal, were struck sideways, the stuff passing them and inflicting but little injury outside of frightening them. But not so fortunate were some four of the men. Their names are Patrick Finney, residing on Twenty-eighth, near Smallman street; Thomas Williams, Twenty-fifth street; John Gohaz, No. 100 Carpenter alley, Allegheny, and Joseph Frazier, residing on Federal street near Wylie avenue. Williams had charge of the crane at the pit when the accident occurred. It says he was thrown out of the cab by the explosion. His clothes were set on fire, and he

CRAZED BY THE ACCIDENT,

ran with his burning habiliments on to the street, and was caught and managed with great difficulty, and the fire upon him subdued. His injuries are very severe, his body, face, arms and neck being fearfully burned, but he will recover. Poor Finney was more unfortunate. He was most horribly mutilated. The hot iron seemed to have struck him all over the body. His head was burned terribly. The back of his neck, his chest and limbs were burned to the bones. Even his feet, and his stockings were literally burned from them. He bore his injuries with great fortitude, but he cannot recover. Joseph Frazier, a young man, was also most terribly burned.

THIS INJURIES WILL RESULT FATALLY.

The metal struck him on the head and penetrated the cranium His neck and throat are also burned, and he was unable even to gesticulate. Both of his arms were broken, and the thighs the flesh was burned from the bones, and a more suffering human being could not well be imagined. Gohaz was also very badly burned about the head, neck, shoulders, arms and limbs, his left arm especially being most injured, but the physicians have strong hopes of his recovery. The report that men were injured spread like wild-fire, and scarcely had the report of the explosion died away ere the place was surrounded by

AN ANXIOUS THRONG OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

who came there to hunt their husbands, fathers and brothers. The most intense excitement prevailed. The crane was set on fire by the explosion, and water, it seemed, could hardly be had. But the fireman's fire apparatus was played upon it, and with good results. But while the flames of the crane died away when the fire burst out from the straw shed, where the molten metal had also flown and set it on fire. The alarm of fire was rung, and soon upon the ground were the engines, the two Allegheny, which lies very near on Penn avenue, being first upon the ground, but they met a great drawback, for the fire plugs would not work for some ten minutes or more, and in the meantime the fire had got a start that looked threatening in the extreme. When the engines did get to work they got

BUT VERY LITTLE WATER

as there seemed to be very little head on the plugs. However, in a little while, a volume of water sufficient was got and the firemen commenced in earnest to battle with the flames. Then as the fire seemed more threatening, another alarm was rung and more engines came on the ground, and things was something unprecedence," the telegraph and the alarm, 21, which was rung out, somewhat misled the engines that were called to the scene and it was some minutes before they came to offer their services. At last they came, and with promptness laid to work at combatting the devouring element. It was "nip and tuck" for some time, and after working over half an hour the flames were mastered and the fire was under control. The sheds for drying and testing the pipes, as well as the straw shed, were destroyed. The Foundry was only partly consumed; that portion which is on Smallman and Twenty-fourth streets. The firm estimate that their loss will foot ur some $25,000. The flasks in the pit as well as the pit were destroyed. The newly cast pipes, which had not yet cooled, were warped and consequently, they will have to be re cast. The sheds

WILL PROVE A TOTAL LOSS,

as will that portion of the foundry destroyed, and the immense crane used in hoisting and lowering the heavy castings. The firm are fully covered by insurance on all their losses in Collingwood & Loomis' Agency. The companies they are insured in are widely scattered, and the firm not having the policies in their possession could not tell the amount of their insurance in what companies. They are some of them home and numerous foreign companies. The injured men during all the excitement of the fire were not neglected for an instant by the firm. All that kindness and sympathy could suggest was done them to alleviate the sufferings of the injured. Dr. J. H. Hieber was the first physician on the ground and he was soon re-enforced by Drs. Asdale, Kerns, and Green. The men had been carried to the upper factory adjoining the foundry, where they were being attended.

WOMEN RUSHED EVERYWHERE,

and some of them furnished bandages, while others swooned away and others went into hysterics, making the scene more terrible and exciting. Woman after woman came to inquire for her husband, but the men who were hurt are all believed to be single. Frazier is said to be the support of aged parents and his mother is lying ill. Mr. R. H. Smith evinced the greatest activity for the men, and after the fire was out to alleviate suffering, his, certainly, must have been most effective. He spared no pains or expense. He had carriages upon the ground and had the men taken to their homes and saw that they should receive medical attention, and that they were thoroughly provided for. He was everywhere lending all the aid in his power. His workman, too, worked with might and main to save the property from being destroyed. They aided the firemen materially. When the excitement was at its highest, the repairman of the Fire Department, Jeremiah Murphy, a most efficient fireman, fell backwards into the pit a distance of about thirteen feet, and was rendered insensible. He was picked up and carried into a room, and Dr. Ahl summoned. He was afterwards removed to his home on Bedford street, where, shortly after arriving, he came to. His injuries are not of a serious nature, and he will be around in a few days. Messrs. Smith & Sons will not let the result of the fire long effect them, and this morning they will commence to rebuild the foundry. All their men will be kept at work.

SURVEY COMMITTEE.

New Surveys Approved—The General Sewerage for East Liberty—Petitions from the People—Changes in Street Grades Suggested.

Last evening the Survey Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a meeting at the office of City Clerk Morrow, a majority of the committee being in attendance. The following business was disposed of:

The ordinance in reference to the grade on Bedford avenue, which was referred back from Councils to revise, was considered, and the committee finally decided to have a filling of eight instead of thirteen feet at Kirkpatrick street.

The petition of the School Board of the Thirtieth ward, for the opening of a street from Main to Carson street, was referred to a sub-committee.

The communication from the Board of Health in reference to a general sewerage system for East Liberty valley was referred to the city engineer to survey and report plans and specifications.

The petition for the opening of High street, Nineteenth ward, was tabled.

The petition for change of grade of Second avenue, between Mrs. Palmer's and Brady street, was referred to a sub committee.

A petition for the establishment of the width of Second avenue at sixty feet was received and filed.

The petition for opening Smith's way, Thirty second ward, was laid on the table.

A new survey was ordered on west end of Cheltenham street, Twentieth ward, in accordance with petition for change of plan.

A resolution was passed for a survey of the South side wharf.

A resolution was passed for the appointment of a sub committee of five to locate streets between Stanton avenue and Butler street to Hites Run.

The plan of Boundary street between Neville street and Fifth avenue was approved.

The grade plans of Mohawk, Wellen, and Boston streets were approved.

The profile of Alequippa street was referred to a sub-committee. Adjourned.

Grand Opening of Cloaks, Sacques, Costumes, and Shawls.

Hugus & Hacke will open on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 8th, 9th and 10th, inst., a superb collection of Paris and Berlin garments, including Camels Hair, Cashmere, and Diagonal Cloth Redingotes, English Walking Jackets, elegant Costumes in Black Silk, Cashmere, Mohair, and many other desirable fabrics of their own importation.

Fifth avenue and Market streets.

An Elegant Place to Dine.

At Geo. F. Hochschwenders, Diamond street, three doors above Smithfield. Excellent meals at all hours. Oysters served in every style. Waiters prompt and attentive. Every effort will be made to please. Call and see.

For Rent.

A desirable front room, first floor, on Sixth street, old St. Clair street. For terms &c., apply at Intelligence Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

THE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

Convention of the Friends of the Prohibition Party.—A Day's Work in Public Argument.—The Question as Viewed from a Prohibition Stand Point.—A New National Party Aimed At.—General Discussion.

Yesterday the friends of the Prohibition Party, according to public announcement, held a Convention, which was divided into three meetings, assembling respectively in the morning, afternoon and evening. The attendance at all the meetings was quite fair, and the interest felt in the cause was apparent from the earnestness of the participants. The result of the meeting will be found recorded in the annexed report.

MORNING SESSION.

At a quarter to eleven o'clock Mr. W. B. Ross ascended the platform and called the Convention to order, and nominated Hon. F. H. Lane, of Huntingdon, ex-member of the Legislature, as President of the Convention, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr Lane upon taking the Chair made a few remarks referring to the importance of the Temperance cause, and concluded by calling upon the Rev. Thomas Lawrence, of Sharpsburg, to open the proceedings with prayer.

The President then delivered a brief address of thanks for the compliment bestowed upon him by the Convention, and of review of the past history of the Prohibition cause. He dwelt somewhat upon the fact that intemperance was a greater curse to the land than slavery and urged upon true patriots the duty of assisting the country to rid the land of this blighting influence which was yearly destroying thousands of souls. He especially called the attention of Christian men and women to the great work which appealed to their sympathies, and in which they could achieve success if banded together in unity of purpose and effort.

The organization was then completed by the election of Mr. D. R. Ingram and Mrs. Hill as Secretaries.

President Lane introduced Rev. John Russell, who addressed the Convention at considerable length.

ADDRESS OF REV. JOHN RUSSELL.

Rev. John Russell, of Michigan, was then introduced. He said that the Chairman had very justly remarked that we are seeking the solution of one of the most difficult, if not the most difficult social problem of modern times, namely, how to secure the discontinuance of the use, as a beverage, of intoxicating liquors. For the last few centuries this has engaged the attention of the Christian and philanthropist people of this country. At the present stage we find it a very complex question. Once it was supposed to be a moral question only. All we had to do was to convince people of the error of drinking these liquors and they would abandon the practice. We found that we could persuade some people of their error and they would abandon it. But others we could not reach by moral means. Our Churches and our temperance organizations failed to reach them. We found that there is a counteractive force in the community opposed to the Church, to temperance societies and to all religious and philanthropic agencies. This force has in its favor the corrupt tastes, and vicious habits and customs of society. Everywhere we find that while good, thoughtful reading people are becoming stronger in their convictions of the

RIGHT OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM,

and are adhering more and more tenaciously to voluntary total abstinence as the rule of personal duty in this matter, on the other hand, as it ever is, wicked men and deceivers grow worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived. They continue to drink, and because they do, others, from mercenary purposes, continue to manufacture. But what is the result? We find, moreover, that society having been so long in error regarding the use of these drinks the legislation of this country and of the whole civilized world has been directed not really in the interest of intemperance, instead of temperance, as it should be. We have licensed and protected a bad business until it is entrenched upon the ramparts of law as well as custom, and the traffic in intoxicating drinks is really, in some sense, a political and legal institution in this country. Notwithstanding this, our movement is based on the assumption that while we allow this traffic it is impossible for us to complete the temperance reform while the traffic is allowed, and we temperance people do not sustain the position of

PROPERLY ORGANIZED RESISTANCE.

to it; we compromise our principles. We virtually lend our influence to the continuance of that which we profess and desire to destroy. While we do not propose, therefore, to abandon any of the good positions we have taken regarding the temperance question, nor to discontinue the use of any of the wise agencies we have been wont to employ for the advancement of temperance as a moral reform, we must change the law of the country and the administration of the Government. If we have no reasonable hope of the success of our principles. It is upon this supposition this meeting has been called, and with the understanding that the temperance question is a legal and political one. This position assumed, we are to regard the desired character of the law as prohibitory—that it should positively interdict the use of intoxicating liquors. To secure our end we do not ask for a stringent license law, but absolute prohibition of the traffic. [Applause.] We propose to consider the selling of liquor as a crime, to punish it as a felony, and to attach such penalties as will secure the observance of the law.

The speaker then proceeded to discuss the peculiar necessities of such a prohibition party to accomplish these ends. He said that when the members of any political party are radically and irreconcilably divided on any question, it is impossible for that party to give

POSITIVE AND EFFECTIVE LEGISLATION

on that question. The members of the Republican party (you may as well say the Democratic party, too,) are divided on the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. [Applause.] The building up of a National Prohibition Party is the only reasonable thing to do. But to do this it will become necessary for the friends of old political parties, and perhaps some would say the better of the two. He assumed that in the order of progress and political advancement in this country it ever becomes necessary to destroy one of the two old political parties, namely, such a question as the one under consideration had to be settled. Not only that, but it is better to destroy what would be usually denominated the better of the two parties. Neither of them being good enough as parties to do our work, it is better to have the better one die that we may get the good out of it, if in this great issue, as it was in the past, there be a right side, a truthful side, and a patriotic side, a side for the welfare of the country and humanity, what intelligent citizen could desire for his party that it should be the antagonistic party and take the wrong side and play the devil's part in politics. [Applause.] The democratic party played the devil splendidly in the last campaign, and the Republican party ought not to play that part in the next one. They ought to be satisfied with the melancholy example of their brother.

The speaker next proceeded to give as an illustration the history of the inception and progress of the anti-slavery movement, and its final triumph. He affirmed that the Prohibition party has to-day as clearly defined a political issue as the Republican party had when they succeeded.

In conclusion, he referred to the platform of the Prohibition party, in which Woman Suffrage is clearly defined and advocated, and urged her claims to the ballot, especially in advancing the reform of Prohibition.

On motion of Rev. Mr. McDermitt, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Russell for his able and eloquent address, and the Convention adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the President at two o'clock, at the rooms of the Christian Alliance, according to adjournment in the morning.

A motion was made by Mr. Kirk that a proper person be appointed by the Party Executive Committee to act as a Vigilance Committee to work at the several voting precincts, and to secure all the aid that can be obtained at the polls. Carried.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draw up, in some practical way some suggestions or directions to the various Vigilance Committees that are or may yet be appointed, setting forth the duties of such committees and urging them to perform them.

The committee, consisting of Messrs. D. R. Ingram, Col. J. Glenn, W. B. Ross, A. Kirk and Rev. W. H. Phipps, presented the following report:

Resolved, That the Vigilance" Committees of the several Wards, Boroughs, and Townships be supplied with Tickets and requested to attend the Polls and use all their influence to have a fair election—challenging persons that they are disposed to cast illegal votes, and discharge all the duties incumbent upon Vigilance Committees on Election day.

Resolved, That all Christian ministers be and are hereby requested to preach a sermon on next Sabbath on the subject of intemperance and the duties incumbent upon Christians to carry their principles to the ballot box, as a duty they owe to their fellow man, their country and their God.

Resolved, That we also invite the co-operation of all who wish to co operate with us, and give their aid and influence, so far as in their power, to elect the Prohibition ticket.

After the above resolutions were adopted, Col. Glenn urged upon the Convention the necessity of all representatives of the party to attend the polls on election day, and by so doing they would be enabled to place tickets in the hands of many who are in the habit of going to such places having no intentions whatever in what manner they will vote until the ticket is placed in their hands.

The following places were reported to be in good working order, and in charge of the parties named:

Mr. Elliott—Baldwin, Mifflin, West Elizabeth and Jefferson townships.

Mr. I. Charles—North and South Fayette, Robinson, Union, Scott and Upper St. Clair.

Mr. Neel—Elizabeth boro.

John Martin—Fifth ward city.

W. G. Warren—First precinct, Wilkins.

Isaac Mills—Second precinct, Wilkins.

City districts to be worked up by members of the Alliance.

EVENING SESSION.

The President called the meeting to order at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Samuel Collins led in prayer.

An announcement was made to the meeting by Mr. F. H. Lane that Mr. Mowatt would not be present this evening, owing to circumstances over which the gentleman had no controll.

Mr. W. B. Ross was called to address the meeting, and responded, stating that had the old abolition party in infancy, had half the encouragement that this party have at the present, it would have accomplished its work in much less time than it did; and therefore we have great reason to be encouraged. During the remarks the gentleman referred to his past efforts in the temperance cause with a minute description of absolute fact. He referred to what was called the Liquor League, which is an oath-bound society, bound not to support in any way, any person who was not in favor of supporting their traffic, and which at the present time wields a powerful influence for evil in Allegheny county. The speaker claimed that there was really only two parties in existence, namely the Liquor Party and the Prohibition party.

The beautiful silk flag which has been placed for competition by the second ward, Allegheny, for the precinct casting the largest majority of votes for the Prohibition party, was unfuried.

Col. John Glenn was called and responded. He said it was almost useless to continue much longer on this subject which had been so ably discussed. But if we were to compare the future progress with our past experience we would undoubtedly be disheartened and discouraged. But within the past few years only there has been such progress made, that few of us ever dreamed of, and the light is only beginning to dawn upon this great and important issue—just as soon as the people go to the polls and vote, as they properly should, the result will soon be seen. What is the reason the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties will not come out and speak in favor of temperance. This closed the evening's exercises and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE APPEL INQUEST.

It is Proven that the Lady Committed Suicide—No Marks of Violence Found on Her Body—Verdict of the Jury.

Yesterday morning Coroner West held an inquest at the residence of Mr. John Appel, a well known grocer of the Thirty-fourth ward, South Side, on the body of Mrs. Catharine Appel, an aged lady who was found in the bottom of a well at her residence near McKee's Rocks, in Stowe township, and who was supposed to have died under suspicious circumstances. The following testimony was adduced: The first witness examined was Frederick Hoffmeister. He testified:

Live in Pittsburgh; am a laborer by occupation; have been living with Mr. Appel three days, from Thursday to Saturday evening; Mr. Appel came home on Saturday evening about six o'clock; couldn't say that he was intoxicated; nobody but Mr. and Mrs. A. were in the house on Saturday night; had some little difficulty about the young man who worked there before I came; this was about eight o'clock; Appel had charged her with having illicit intercourse with the young man in question; the fuss lasted about an hour; she went out about eight o'clock; he called to her three times to come back, but she refused; I heard him going to bed; he only went out and called for her to come back; he told me he searched for her but could not find her; there is but one bed-room and a garret in the house; I slept in the garret; the fuss lasted about half an hour; didn't hear any blows struck; rose yesterday morning about five o'clock; Appel got up first and said he wanted to go to the neighbors to search for his wife; Mrs. Appel was found dead about 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the well; she was discovered first by Mr. Appel, about half an hour after he returned from the neighbors; he was in the habit of sounding the depth of water in the morning with a rope attached to a stone; when he sounded it, a dead sound attracted his suspicion; the well was usually covered with boards; on Sunday morning the boards were thrown to one side; he was in the habit of sounding the depth of water since I am there; was with Mr. A. when he measured the depth of water; the well is forty-nine feet in depth; Appel could hardly believe Mrs. A. was in the well, but said something was in it; Mrs. A. was not in the habit of walking at night; she was not under the effects of liquor; Appel left for the city after breakfast, and did not return till night; he was not drunk, but talked very loudly; he did not swear when he charged his wife with being false to him.

The next witness was Jacob Nichol. His testimony is as follows:

Reside in Stowe township, about one fourth of a mile from Appel's; Appel came to my house about seven o'clock Sunday morning, and inquired if Mrs. A. was at my house; told him not; said he had trouble with his family about Charles Kipes last night; asked him how much he had drank; he said five drinks; I believe there was three feet, but this morning, Sunday, there was not light enough to see the marks on the line; he then asked me again if his wife was here, and told him she was not; he said he didn't know where she was; he could have gone to Dalzell's, a fuss with Kipes; she never had been to Davis'; he appeared to be earnestly searching for her; I said it would be a desperate thing for her to go through the woods last night, for she had no clothing with her; this German (the last witness) came up to my house and said in German that something terrible was going on in Appels'; when I got there I helped to take the body from the well; Appel told me in his sorrowing grief to put out of the well; when we got them out, Appel said, "I can only blame myself with this;" Appel told me several times that Kipes had destroyed his peace; advised him not to trouble him; I am sure that Appel never had complained to him, and that she was not at fault if any person insulted her; he said he could not help it.

Alexander Nichol testified to having gone down and assisted in getting the body out of the well.

R. B. Guthrie, a Justice of the Peace, testified: Reside in Stowe township; was called to to the scene about nine o'clock Sunday morning; was told that there was a row at Appel's; when I got there Mr. A. was very much excited, and insisted on the arrest of young Kipes, as he had attempted to outrage his wife; I arrested him, and held him to bail for trial.

The husband of the deceased, Adam Appel, testified as follows:

Am the husband of the deceased, Catharine Appel; have been married thirty-eight years; have three children; on Thursday last saw Kipes push my wife against a stone wall; saw him pulling at the old woman and two or three occasions before; spoke to her about it, and told her to tell me all about it; she told me that he had made an attempt upon her, but that she wanted to keep it quiet; told her all I blamed her for was that she did not tell me of it before; left for the city on Saturday night I was not drunk; am not a drinking man; always drink lager beer; had about five glasses on Saturday; after talking to her about Kipes she went out of the house quietly; thought she was going to the yard; she staid so long that I went out and called out to her, but got no answer; she did not drink; she said to me "father don't bother me about the man Kipes, but send him away;" he came back the next morning, and I took an axe and ran him off the premises, telling him if he ever came back I'd lose a reliable, sober hand. They are now engaged on engines for the Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh and Connell-ville Railroad Companies, and are working their men steadily to get these orders filled.

William Guckert, before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, made an information charging J. R. Smith with obtaining $124 80 from him under false pretenses. He alleges that the defendant represented to him that he had a lot of cherry lumber at the Connellsville Depot, which contained enough and partly paid for in the amount as above, and now alleges that the defendant owned any cherry lumber at all. Warrant issued.

Wilson Cole and Geo. Drake were charged before Alderman McMasters, on Saturday, with assault and battery, on oath of A. Rump. It is charged that the wife of Drake had taken refuge in Rump's house, and the husband followed in his way into the dwelling, and flourishing a revolver, threatened that he would not leave until he had obtained custody of his wife, or had the life of every one of the inmates. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

W. A. Rump made information before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, against Wilson Cole and George Dicke, charging them with felonious assault and battery. The information sets forth that the accused came to the house of deponent, on the South Side, on Sunday, forced an entrance, and, drawing revolvers, snapped them in his face. Information for surety of the peace was also made against the defendants by Rump, and also by John Drake, a brother of the defendant, who, when he appeared at the peacemaker, alleges he was threatened with violence. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

A slight clue has been found to the mysterious shooting affair which occurred on Wood street on Saturday evening last, in which Herman Maun, alleges that he has not the slightest idea as to who his assailant was, and does not seem at all anxious to have her arrested. I would seem, however, that in June last two intoxicating were made against Maun, one charging him with adultery and the other with rape, by a domestic who was in his employ at the Labelle Hotel. The cases were heard and promptly discharged. New informations were then had made, and again dismissed. Hence the police suspect that somebody in Maun as the party who made the murderous assault.

If all reports are true Mr. James Christy's attempt to run a sub sausage shop has not been as highly successful as was desirable. Yesterday he was committed to jail on a charge of fraud preferred against him before Alderman Kreuter by Samuel Rosenberg. The plaintiff alleges that he credited James with beef from the first of July last. James ostensibly using the meat at his boarding house, and agreeing to pay at a certain time. The plaintiff claims, however, that James sold part of the meat for cash and pocketed the money and that he now proposes to leave the country and State without paying the bill. The accused has been committed for a hearing.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Wm. Hughes has been appointed conductor at the Mt. Washington Incline Plane.

We regret to learn of the serious illness of Postmaster Myler, of Allegheny, and hope to have the pleasure of soon recording his entire restoration to health.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of shaking hands with our friend, John M. Cook, Esq., of Scenbenville. John is a Pittsburgh boy, who took away from his former home enough of talent and grit to win success, and our loss is the gain of the Steubenville legal fraternity.

Grand Opening of Cloaks, Sacques, Costumes, and Shawls.

Hugus & Hacke will open on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 8th, 9th, and 10th inst., a superb collection of Paris and Berlin garments, including Camels Hair, Cashmere, and Diagonal Cloth Redingotes, English Walking Jackets, elegant Costumes in Black Silk, Cashmere, Mohair, and many other desirable fabrics of their own importation.

Fifth avenue and Market streets.

COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania met yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, in the District Court room No. 2. Present, Chief Justice Read, and Justices Agnew, Sharswood, Williams and Mercur.

The Allegheny county list was called over and the following cases were continued: Shinn's executors vs. McKelvey; Scheuley vs. Bracken; Patterson vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co.; Sandgrass vs. O'Neil.

The following cases were *non prossed*: Andrews vs. Ward; Monongahela Valley Coal Co. vs. Schmidt, Muller, Sutz and Briber (4 cases); Extension of Western avenue, Allegheny, (2 cases); Lorenzo et al. vs. Janey; Poor & McKee vs. Reynolds.

T. H. Bowman, Esq., on motion of A. Blakeley, and N. B. Hatch, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall, were duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Watterson vs. Allegheny Valley R. R. Co.; error to the Common Pleas Court. Argued by Pollock for plaintiff in error, and by Hampton contra.

Wm. Hageman et al. vs. Charles Salsbury et al. Error to the District Court of Allegheny County. Argued by Koethen and Bailey for plaintiff in error, and Guthrie contra.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

In the matter of Manley L. Walker, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, the report of Register Willard, disallowing claim of Chamberlain & McCallum, and allowing the claims of Wilber Gardner and Bissell Woodward was confirmed.

In the matter of Thomas McCarroll, of Allegheny city, bankrupt, the report of Register Shaffer, recommending the discontinuance of the proceedings was approved.

CRIMINAL COURT.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

In the case of William Sower, indicted for nuisance, a nolle pros. was allowed on payment of costs by the prosecutor, Jacob Eicher.

In the case of William Bowser and Jacob Eicher and Oliver Shannon, a nolle pros. was also allowed on payment of costs by the prosecutor.

Vance McMillan and Frank Myers were tried for the larceny of a watch belonging to James E. McCloskey, and the jury now out.

Daniel Hartz was then placed on trial for assault and battery on John Shettle. On trial.

Trial List for To day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Henry Gass,	George Jackson,
Michael Hanlon,	R. S. Norris,
W. W. Dallas,	James McGinty,
Sullivan & McCreary,	Elizabeth McCreary,
John Delany,	Annie Miller,
P. J. Way,	John Brown,
Mary King,	John Eakin,
James Cunningham,	Henry Lippold,
John Fitzgerald,	Thomas M. Scott,

DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.]

The argument in the injunction case of Lockhart & Frew vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until to-day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

[Before Judge Collier.]

This Court will not sit this week, owing to the fact that most of the attorneys having business with it are engaged in the Supreme Court.

SENATOR SCOTT.

His Visit to Pittsburgh—To Make an Argument Before the Supreme Court To-Day.

Among the visitors who have been attracted to the city by the session of the Supreme Court is the Hon. John Scott, United States Senator from Pennsylvania. The gentleman comes here to argue a case before the Supreme Court which comes up this morning. Those who are acquainted with local affairs in Cambria county have an idea of the deep feeling which exists between the folks at Ebensburg and those at Johnstown in reference to the location of the Courts. Ebensburg is now the county seat, but Johnstown, which sne